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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian Insuring public
110

VOL. XVIII NO. 289— BOMBAY MONDAY DECEMBER 22, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

REVENUE MEMBER VISITS RAS AND BOCHASAN.

—:o:—

Persuades Peasants To Pay

SATYAGRAHIS' FIRM ATTITUDE.

(From Our Correspondent)

BORSAD, Dec. 19.

...Mahatmaji and Sardar ...hai are released and an ...able settlement arrived at ... single peasant amongst us ... pay a pie to the Government," ... the reply of the peasantry ... two satyagraha villages, to the ...onble Mr. Hudson.

The Honourable Mr. Hudson, ...evenue Member to the Govern...ent of Bombay paid a flying visit ...o Bochasan and Ras, two satya...rahi villages of the Borsad ...aluka on the 16th and 17th ...stant. But as the inhabitants ...f these 2 villages have migrated ...o the adjoining Gaekwad terri...ory, Mr. Hudson, along ...ith Mr. Master, The Dis...trict Collector and the Mamlatdar, had to go to the huts of the people in the Gaekwad territory.

MR. HUDSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Hudson then addressed the few people who came out of their huts as follows:—

"I am sorry that 200 acres of ...and of yours has been sold, but ...f you pay up now your revenue ...dues, lands confiscated but not ...old out shall be handed over ...ack to you. I know that Patidars ...e the best among the workers ...f soil and wish that you conti...ued to own the land. It is easy ...or you to pay revenue as you are ...either poor nor resourceless. I ...am grieved to find your houses ...deserted by you. You pay up ...your dues as people of other vil...lages have done and there would ...be no difficulty at all for you."

OFFER DECLINED UNANIMOUSLY.

But the peasants, who were so ...far patiently listening to the Re...venue Member, replied with one ...voice: "Unless Mahatma Gandhi ...and Sardar Vallabhbhai are re...leased and an honourable settle...ment arrived at, not one from ...amongst us will pay a single pie to ...his Government."

Mr. Hudson, is reported ...to have replied: "Your leaders ...will be released only if you ...pay up revenue". But the pea...sants said,

"Government have appointed unfit persons as mukhis and ravanias and have given free hand to subordinate officials. The policy of making illegal attachments and recording to indiscriminate beating has made our position impossible. We are forced to leave our dear homes and wander thus in fields."

"ALL ARE NOT BAD".

"You people resigned your posts of mukhis and ravanias and the Government, who must carry on the administrative machinery, had to appoint others in your place."

"Then do the Government wish to rule over the subjects with the help of turbulent mischief-mongers?" retorted the peasants reply.

"All amongst the newly appointed are not bad, and sooner or later you are to pay up revenue and return to the village, then why not pay up just now and return to your homes?"

THE HON. MEMBER RETURNS.

The peasants had already told him of their determination and so they were not prepared to hear the same thing over and over again.

And the Revenue Member Mr. Hudson returned with his subordinates without making any inquiries about the sufferings and hardships these peasants had to suffer and about whose sacrifice and harrowing tales of woes occasional visitors to the Taluka speak and write from the platform and the press.

Attachments At Ras.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Dec. 18.

The villages of Borsad Taluka ...re fortunate enough to find ...among themselves such worthy ...sons as Rev. Father Elwyn ...the Christ Seva Sangh, ...Prof. J. C. Kumarappa of ...Vidyapith, Ahmedabad ...Chakkar of the Servant ...Society and Diwan Baha...dur Bhaijal Desai from Ahmeda...bad visited Ras, Bochasan, Davol, Bodal, Anklav, Khanpur, Saijpur, Dhundhakuva, Rupiapura, Sunav, and other villages, and had long conversations with the people of these villages who are now staying in temporary huts in the Gaekwad Territory. They heard harrowing tales of the woes of these emigrants. Mr. Zimmerman of the Swiss League was with them on the 15th instant, but he was not able to be with them on the 16th as he left the Taluka for Bombay en route to Europe. The two days' visit of these worthy visitors is quite memorable because the people all over the Taluka received them with great enthusiasm.

As a result of the foreign cloth dealers of Borsad having violated the provisions of the resolution not to sell foreign cloth for a certain period, vigorous picketing has been resumed in Borsad. 2 Sevikas from the Satyagraha Ashram Sabarmati, and about 16 lady pickets from Borsad are carrying on picketing for the last 5 days.

Shah Motilal Raychand of Dabol has not paid his revenue dues and has migrated along with other people of the village. He and his several relatives had been staying in the Mission Hospital, Borsad, for treatment of his wife. The Mamlatdar who came to know of this, visited the Hospital and discovered Rs. 70/- in a tin of rice. He took away Rs. 57-12-0 from this as revenue dues of Shah Motilal and returned the remaining amount to him.

A certain Zamindar has let loose his cattle in the fields of the people of Ras, and crops valued at thousands of rupees is being spoiled.

On the 14th instant the attachment clerk broke open the lock of the godown of Vaghajibhai Nathabhai and removed 165 maunds of tobacco therefrom. 30 maunds of tobacco of Bhulabhai Kalidas are also taken away.

Mr. Hudson, the Revenue Member of the Government of Bombay, visited Bochasan on the 16th instant, and Ras on the 17th instant, accompanied by the Collector of Kaira.

Motilal Day At Karadi.

(From A Correspondent.)

KARADI, Dec. 20.

At a public meeting held last night after detailing the great sacrifices of the Nehru family in the cause of the Motherland, Sjt. Madhavji Vishram Thacker read a prayer for the long life of Pandit Motilalji, which was repeated by all present. A minute's silence followed the prayer.

As usual the Salt Act was broken by the manufacture of contraband salt which was auctioned. The meeting also congratulated Sjt. Ramdas Gandhi on his arrest.

To-day two youths of Karadi, Sjts. Ganeshbhai and Bhagwandasbhai, have been arrested for breach of the Salt Act.

Determined Peasants

(From A Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Dec. 20.

Dr. Manecklal, Dictator of Panch Mahals and Chunibhai Parikh of Dohad with other prominent Congress workers are at present touring in the villages of Godhra Taluka. Yesterday they visited the far off villages of Bahi and Sampa where Rajputs, and other farmers had collected in good numbers. The people are very enthusiastic and are determined not to pay land taxes as long as Mahatmaji does not tell them to do so.

At Sampa the Dhed weavers also invited Dr. Manecklal and assured the Doctor that they were one with the people in not paying Government dues.

Congress camps have been opened at every important centre and the work of signing pledges is going on briskly. At Sampa the meeting was held at 2 in the night. The people were so enthusiastic that about half the village including little children attended in spite of the severe cold.

FOR THE SAKE OF NEW CONSTITUTION

Release Politicals And Save Sholapur Condemned.

M.L.C.'S FORTHCOMING RESOLUTION.

NAGPUR, December 20.

Mr. R. W. Fulay, M.L.C, will move the follcwing resolution at the forthcoming session of the C. P. Legislative Council.

This Council recommends to the Government to convey to H. E. the Viceroy and the Prime Minister the wishes of the Council that early steps should be taken to release all political prisoners convicted for offences not involving violence and further to show mercy to commute the death sentences of Sholapur Riot Prisoners with a view to produce a calmer atmosphere in the country for the working of the future constitution in India.

Sholapur Prisoners And Viceroy.

—:o:—

VICEROY'S CAMP,
BELVEDERE, December 19.

President, Seeds' Traders' Association, Bombay—

His Excellency desires me to acknowledge your telegram of December 18th. He is giving your request his careful consideration."

APPEAL TO THE VICEROY

—:o:—

"Show Mercy Towards Sholapur Prisoners."

The Indian Motor Accessories and Petrol Dealers' Union has sent the following to the Viceroy:—

"The Indian Motor Accessories and Petrol Dealers' Union, Bombay, fervently appeal to your Excellency to show mercy towards the four Sholapur convicts by exercising your prerogative right and commute sentence of death."

Mr. Mahomed Ali Seriously Ill

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Mr. Muhammad Ali had serious relapse of his old illness. His present condition is causing anxiety. Both his wife and Mr. Shaukat Ali are with him at Hyde Park Hotel.—Reuter.

'SHOW A UNITED FRONT."

Wire To Muslim Delegates Of R. T. Conference.

LUCKNOW, December 21.

Moulana Innayetullah, Secretary, All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema, has sent the following cable to several Muslim delegates at the London Conference:—

"Musalmans will support whatever communal adjustment is not prejudicial to the Shariat, is agreed upon by the Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference with other communities Under the present situation the Jamiat-ul-Ulema urges immediate settlement and united front at the Rounl Table Conference with other delegates."—A. P.

C. R. REDDY RESIGNS

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

A Vizagapatam message says that Mr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University who has been on leave till now has sent a formal resignation of his Vice-Chancellorship on the ground that there has been no change in the Indian political situation since he last wrote to the Chancellor, intimating his intention to resign as a protest against the repressive policy of Government.—A. P.

Lord Willingdon As Viceroy

HIGH EXPECTATION FROM HIS "VAST KNOWLEDGE OF INDIA"

FLEET STREET SINGS CHORUS OF APPROVAL

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The "Sunday Dispatch" learns on "good authority" that Lord Willingdon's tenure of Viceroyalty will be of a temporary nature owing to his age, but that it is hoped that he will remain long enough to tide over the developments likely to emerge from the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

Specially Fitted For The Task

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Rugby.—Lord Willingdon's appointment has been warmly approved by the Press and by leading members of all political parties while Indian opinion as represented at the Indian Round Table Conference welcomes the announcement. Lord Willingdon is regarded as being specially fitted for the heavy responsibilities of the Viceroy of India by reason of his ten years' experience in that Empire and belief is expressed by the Princes and delegates from British India that the Liberal spirit in which he worked the Montagu Reforms as Provincial Governor affords assurance that he will be sympathetic towards Indian advances to her legitimate goal. Lord Willingdon who is sixty-four years old held the Canadian Governor-Generalship since 1926. He had previously been Governor of Bombay for five years and Madras for six years. Before being raised to Peerage he had been a Liberal Member of Parliament since 1900. —B. O. W.

INDIAN "DELEGATES" TO R. T. C.

—:o:—

Pay Tribute To Lord Willingdon

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Round Table Conference circles had expected that Lord Lothian or Lord Sankey would be the next Viceroy and Lord Willingdon's appointment came as a surprise. The value of his experience in public life is emphasised and tribute is paid to his sympathy for India.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar declared that Lord Willingdon entirely sympathized with the aspirations of India. He believed that Lord Willingdon's friendliness and tact would not only ease the present tension but would enable India to get full measure of self-Government. He was sure that all sections would welcome the appointment.

Sir Mirza Ismail regarded it as the best appointment that could be made. He said that Lord Willingdon's personality would help to create the right atmosphere in India and he would be of immense help.

Dr. Sapru said it was an extremely good selection. He pointed out that when Lord Willingdon was Governor of Madras he had held very advanced views on the development of the Indian constitution. Dr. Sapru emphasised the value, if India was to start with the new self-governing constitution, of having a man with recent experience of the working of the Dominion constitution.

Mr. Ghuznavi considered the selection the best from all points of view. He would have preferred Lord Irwin to stay at least until the work in connection with the Round Table Conference was finished but any way Lord Willingdon would be 'bringing' the vast knowledge and experience, particularly the 'intimate' knowledge of the troublesome Bombay Presidency.— Mr. Ghuznavi was sure that the appointment would be welcome all over India.—Reuter's Special.

WILLINGDON FELICITATED.

—:o:—

By Bombay Governor And Cabinet.

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

The following telegram has been sent by H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes and Lady Sykes to Lord Willingdon: "Heartiest congratulations to you both and best wishes for a happy and successful term of office".

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has also sent the following telegram, dated Dec. 20, to Lord Willingdon: "Bombay Cabinet at to-day's meeting wished me to convey heartiest congratulations and their special appreciation of the fact that an ex-Governor of Bombay has been selected for appointment as Viceroy".—A. P.

"SAFE AND TRIED MAN"

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

Commenting on the appointment of Lord Willingdon to be the next Viceroy the "Leader" says that the choice must have been determined by the fact that Lord Willingdon holds progressive views, has considerable administrative experience and knowledge of Indian affairs and possesses charming manners and would not be unwelcome to British services and commercial interests. But his appointment will not arouse any enthusiasm in Indian circles. Bureaucrats will breathe a sigh of relief that such a safe and tried man has been appointed.

The "Pioneer" says, "We believe it will be welcomed by all sections of people in this country".—A. P.

LIBERALS' TERMS TO MUSLIMS

Separate Formal Communication

A NEW FORMULA FOR SOLUTION

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Following the meeting last evening attended by Indian Liberal, Hindu Mahasabha and Sikh delegates to the Round Table Conference, at which it was decided to offer a new formula to meet the Moslem demands on the basis of joint electorates, the Sikh delegates have agreed to enter into a compromise. Several leading Liberals, however, expressed strong objection to any kind of separate electorate and the Liberals are considering the question of sending a separate formal communication to the Moslems offering terms of settlement of the communal problem.—Reuter.

SEPARATION OF BURMA OPPOSED

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 21.

A meeting of Indians and Burmans was held at the Essex Hall on Saturday night under the auspices of the London branch of Indian National Congress where a resolution was passed protesting against the separation of India and Burma. The speakers included Nationalist leaders and Messrs. Kidwai, Saklatvala.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

There has been no change in Mr. Mohamed Ali's condition this evening. He is suffering from chronic nephritis and dilation of heart and has been confined to bed most of time since he came to London only ly attending Round Table Conference when compelled to do so. His condition has been serious since Tuesday.—Reuter.

BURMA FINDS 1917 DECLAKATION WORTHLESS

—:o:—

Dominion Status And Separation Jointly Or No Separation.

HOME RULE LEADER'S PLAIN WORDS TO BENN

Mr. Tharrawaddy U Pu, M.L.C. Leader of the Burma Home Rule Party, Toungoo has addressed through the Governor of Burma and H. E. the Viceroy the following communication to the Secretary of State for India.

TOUNGOO, Dec. 15.

The whole of Burma endorses Messrs. Modi and Shiva Rao's dissenting Note and strongly opposes the announcement accepting the principle of separation without settling Burma's constitution first. If British intentions are really no to keep separated Burma under perpetual bondage safe for imperialism and further exploitation after freeing India despite Mr. Churchill's threats, the British Government can discuss the constitution with the real representatives of the people while keeping in view the principle of separation but before deciding its acceptance. Or, in the alternative, the British Government can announce acceptance of both the principles of separation and immediate Dominion Status guaranteeing her international recognition as a separate independent member of the League of Nations and cognate bodies. The antiquated declaration of August 1917 is fit for fresh annexation only but not for Burma which has been ruled by the British for over a century.

JOINTLY OR NOT AT ALL

The so-called Burma delegates represent Government only, for the Twenty-One Party Conference itself had disowned the leaders Mr. U Ba Pe and Mr. M. M. Ohn Ghine as their representatives. These two gentlemen and all other real political organisations having boycotted the Simon Commission, it had to leave the shores of Burma without knowing the real Burma. The British Government and the people of England had been consistently misled by pro-separationists and interested bodies that the majority of Burma favours separation. Nothing is further from the truth. The fact is the vast majority of Burma under the guidance, three main G. C. B. As which are the only real political organisations with masses following and co-opted by all the Sangha Samaggie of Burma and my party demands immediate Dominion Status and Separation together or—no separation at all—if it is to be separation alone and without simultaneously and immediate Home Rule. It is therefore clear that modern Burma considers the 1917 declaration absolutely useless for her to-day. I would challenge any one to dispute these facts.

AS REPRESENTING 99 PER CENT. OF BURMA.

I would invite the attention of the Conference and the British Government as well as the Parliament to my protests of 19th September which were subseuently added to by similar protests by U Chit Hlaing's G.C.B.A., U Saw Thein's (under the guidance of our great leader Rev. U. Ottama). U Su's (under the direction of the leader Rev. U Pyinnyathami) and all priests constituting 99 per cent of the whole population of Burma.

Rev. U. Kaw Than La is a well-known Sayadaw of all Governors of Burma and of the 21 Party and his so-called meeting is no meeting at all. In fact no mention of the number of persons present at his meeting was made at all in his cablegram which was said to have been composed and paid for by pro-separationists. We were told that 11 present at his kyaung on one day composed of many Government title-holders like himself —The Aggamahapanditas. I am sure that these protests made will be made known to H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State and Parliament as soon as possible before announcement is made by H. E. the Governor of Burma.

Cablegrams despatched by Tharrawaddy U Pu, M.L.C. Leader of Burma Home Rule Party, from Toungoo on the 14th and 15th December 1930 to the Chairman, Indian Conference, Messrs. Modi Shiva Rao, Brockway, M.P., Secretary of State for India and the Editor, the "Daily Herald" London.

Whole Burma endorses Modi Shiva Rao's disent strongly opposes announcement accepting principle separation without setting constitution first with real representatives stop. With separation in view but before deciding its acceptance can discuss constitution or accept both principles separaation and immediate dominion tatus guaranteeing international recognition as separate. Independent Member League Nations and cognate bodies stop Antiquated 1917 declaration useless for modern Burma which demands self-determination. Invite Conference's and Parliament's attention to protests nineteenth September supported by three General Councils and all Priests constitution 99 per cent. population.

"GUARDIAN OF NATIONAL INTERESTS."

—:o:—

Sir George Schuster Gives A Testimonial To Himself.

WHY HE OPPOSES ALTERATION OF EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

(From Our Correspondent).

In the course of his reply to the address given him by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce to-day, Sir George Schuster invited the attention of the Chamber to world conditions and said Governments cannot control forces that bring about such conditions nor can mere Government action put things right. His recent visit to England convinced him that in comparison with the state of affairs in other countries, the state of India is comparatively bright. He was optimistic about the political future at least so far as that can be influenced by the Round Table Conference.

WHY GOVERNMENT HOLDS TIGHT TO MONEY

If its determination to succeed prevailed, we might see (1) a very rapid change in India. (2) As a direct result of that improvement a turn of the tide throughout the world. If he was told that Government by its own policy is making recovery difficult by creating restrictions in currency and credit, he was convinced there is plenty of money and currency in the country for financing of normal quantities of stocks and normal trade at the present level of prices.

What is really upsetting the position is the effect of political disturbance and uncertainty on the flow of capital.

GUARDIAN OF INDIA'S INTERESTS

Believing that important results would come from the Round Table Conference his whole attitude is guided by the idea that in the pending constitutional changes he is the guardian of national interests. During this period his paramount duty is to preserve Indian National credit. This consideration is dominant in His mind when suggestions are made that Government should alter, the exchange vaue of the rupee. He can only regard such a course as an act of repudiation, an act which would so severely shake India's credit that no one who really had India's interest at heart could contemplatae it for a moment. Whoever occupied his position woud find when he came to study the facts, of the case that he could not possibly take any other attitude. Once we depart from the solid ground of maintaining recognised financial principles and the sanctity of obligations, no one can foresee into what morasses we should plunge. He was convinced, moreover, that expected benefits, if sought by this method, would prove illusory and that it is by other means that the desired objects should be achieved. He would reiterate his belief that people in India will shortly have before them an opportunity of honourable political peace and that if only they will have the wisdom to take it the clouds will begin to cleaar away.

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Put your WANTS here on pay-payment of

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For First Sixteen Words and

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For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.
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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.
Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows, Box No. .....Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to Canvass Swadeshi hand woven cloth on salary or commission. Apply to MONEY & COMPANY, Ready-money Buildings, opposite the Fire Brigade, Byculla.
A R3940

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50/ p .m. plus commission and T. A Cash security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay with one anna stamp.
A R3926

WANTED—COMPOUNDER at Andheri. See Dr. RAMESHWAR BHATT, Chhotalal Building, Kalbadevi Road, between 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.
A R3952

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEER for State Workshops. Salary upto Rs. 300. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pensions, etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 10th January 1931 to the Revenue Minister in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 2237.

WANTED—Everywhere, CANVASSERS for a Premier Indian Insurance Company. Experience not needed. Influential persons should apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3901

Houses & Flats To Let.

UP-TO-DATE FAKIRA'S MOTOR GARAGES with Chauffers' rooms, at New Queen's Road, behind Standard Motor Car Co., Ltd. Rents greatly reduced. Apply on premises.
C R3953

TO LET—DYEING AND BLEACHING DEPARTMENT Dyeing and Bleaching Plants of a Centrally situated local Mill are available for immediate use on reasonable terms to Mills. Private parties or Dyers. Apply for particulars to Box No. 530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 2217

TO LET—GODOWNS at Frere Road near Princess Dock suitable for storing cotton, cloth bales, grains, etc., also useful for factories and workshops 73½' long 80½' broahd, 30' high. Plinth 6' from ground level. Reasonable rents. Apply sharp G. Post Office Box 928, Bombay.
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ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London Diploma Course taught free by Post. June Examinations. Apply prospectus. Long standing. PAITHANKER 504, Sadashiv, Poona City.
M R 3861

WANTED—To know that 'The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow', governed by 'The Hindu Education Society' registered under Act XXI of 1860 trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Sound training under efficient and qualified staff is guaranteed. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
N R 3790

WANTED—CLERKS and STUDENTS to qualify themselves for highly-paid appointments as Accountants for various services. We teach by Post for all examinations. Best results guaranteed with small fees. Apply for free Prospectus No. 145 with Calendar, 1931 to the REGISTRAR THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.
M

Trade Announcement.

SWADESHI MATCHES—Indian Capital, manufactured, by Indian labourers and certified by MAHASABHA. Delivered free at all stations in Rastriya Labels LALOOBHAI JECHAND SHAH Swadeshi Matches and Cigarette Merchants, Bombay 3.
R3927

ABDOMEN ELASTIC BELTS—Keeps you fit and comfortable. Cotton 28" to 36" Rs. 4/15 Silk Rs. 7/15; Cotton 38" to 46" Rs 5/15. Silk Rs. 9/15 DAVID and SONS. Waterloo Mansions Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay or SUSHISANE, 176, Khar Road, Post Bandra, Dt. Thana.
T R3312

FLOURISHING established business for same. Income over Rs. 6,000 yearly. Price of stocks 2,400. Nothing for goodwill. Apply Box No. 542, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3949

THERE'S FLAVOUR and Taste to suit you. CEYLON, DARJEELING, NILGIRI and CALCUTTA "Quality-Teas." Choose whatsoever your fancy tells. They are all delicious SWADESHI "O. K." Teas. PERRY COMPANY, Grant Road.
T 2183C

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE from all parts of India gather in Madras during X'MAS PARK FAIR, EXHIBITION and Races at the end of December, 1930, and January, 1931. Distribute Handbills at Re. 1 per 1,000, Catalogues, Magazines, Price Lists and Samples, etc. at Rs. 2 per 1,000. Shall distribute in Bangalore also. Success guaranteed. Send due charges in advance to:—The GENERAL ADVERTISERS CO., Bowringpet.
T R3954

Matrimonial

WANTED—An educated HINDU GENTLEMAN of good means to marry an educated and well-accomplished Hindu widow, aged 23. Reply Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3924

Machinery, Tools, Etc

WANTED—One second hand COTTON BAILING PRESS in working order with half furnisher and furnisher of 17 feet base care. MESSRS. TALOKCHAND CHIRANJILAL and CO., Bombay 2.
N R3907

ICE MACHINES, all sizes, profit Rs. 4,000 per month per ton. Order now for next hot season from BOMBAY AMMONIA CO., 94, Mint Road.
N R 3895

MACHINERY FOR SALE—1 Dobson's Bale Breaker 1906 3 Verticle Double and 2 Single Crighton Openers. 7 Lord's Hopper Feeders combined to Platt's and Brook's Breaker Scutchers. 6 Finisher Scutchers Platt's and Brook's all in working condition. Apply to:—GUJARAT GINNING AND MFG. CO. LTD., Post Box No. 49, Ahmedabad.
N 2129

WANTED—For immediate delivery—one New or nearly New, HYDRO EXTRACTOR. Write with full particulars to Box No. 536, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 2230

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates,—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS stating age, qualifications and experience, are invited for posts of full-time English Teachers in the Bombay Municipal Urdu Boys' Schools, in the grade of Rs. 60—2—100—3—130, from candidates whose mother-tongue is Urdu and who possess the Matriculation Certificate or a higher University qualification. Preference will be given to those having the Secondary Teachers' Certificate or an equivalent or higher training certificate, degree or diploma. Applications should reach this Office before the 10th January, 1930.

R. V. PARULEKAR.
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Building, Fort, Bombay, 18th December, 1930.
2236

Public Notices.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Head Office: Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 12TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd December, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the adoption of the Directors' Report, and Audited Accounts, for declaration of dividend, for re-election of Directors and for appointment of Auditors, etc.

NOTICE is also given that the Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 11th December, 1930, to the 10th January, 1930, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
2113

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 4322 in respect of five Ordinary Shares Nos. 496581 to 496585 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the joint names of Mr. Devidas Jekisandas Desai and Bai Moti Devidas, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 20th December, 1930.
2239

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts as at 31st December, 1929.

(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of December, 1930, to the 10th day of January, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House,
Ballard Estate Fort,
Bombay, 20th December, 1930.
2240

Tender.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(Railway Board)

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF COAL FOR STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS FROM CALCUTTA TO RANGOON DURING 1931-32.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Shipping Companies for the transport of approximately 230,000 tons of coal in bulk from the Port of Calcutta to Rangoon during the period 1st April, 1931, to 31st March, 1932, in accordance with the programme to be given by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta up to noon (Calcutta time) on the 12th January, 1931, and will be opened in presence of such Tenderers as may like to attend at 3 p.m. (Calcutta time) on the date.

Conditions of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

The Shipping Company will be required to enter into an agreement for the transportation of this quantity.

There is no special Tender Form.

L. F. BLACKWOOD,
Secretary, Railway Board.
2192

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMCHANDRA RAWJI KULKARNI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord, residing at Kamathipura 2nd Lane, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

KASHINATH RAMCHANDRA KULKARNI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord, residing at Kamathipura 2nd Lane, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.
The 11th day of December, 1930.
Mr. RAMCHANDRA T. KARNIK,
Petitioner's Attorney.
2241

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Curzon House, Ground Floor, Henry Road, Apollo Bunder, valuable specially made-to-order household Jacobean furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, dinner waggon, Chesterfield suites, almirahs, dressing tables, writing tables, bedsteads, cabinets, washhand table, book-case, show-cases, rich glass, crockery and platedware, hat-stand, teapoys, etc., etc.

The property of J. P. Rodocanachi, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at "Gordon House", 2nd floor, Apollo Bunder, opposite Watson Annexe, made-to-order valuable handsome household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, meat-safe, drawing room suites, show-cases, bookcases, almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, cabinets, bedsteads, teapoys, hat-stand, glass, crockery and platedware, carpets, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. O. Oldridge.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

AUCTIONEERS,

128, Medows Street, Fort,

Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO CINEMA COMPANIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., under instructions of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendors, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Bapoobhai Desai and Mr. Ramubhai S. Desai trading as L. K. and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd December, 1930, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Rooms.

1 Brand new print of the film "One Again All" with photos featuring Carlo Aldini; in seven reels, complete with titles.

25 per cent. deposit at the time of sale and the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NAWAPADA, BANDRA.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Sha Hemraj Mona, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Valli Mahomed Abba, the Mortgagor, and Amir Miya Valad Mahomed Hussein (the Purchaser under conveyance dated 6th January, 1930, subject to the Mortgage hereinafter mentioned), in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd February, 1929, made between the Motgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property (THIS DAY) MONDAY, the 22nd December, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Gawthan land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, of four-sided roof lying and being at Nawapada, Bandra, containing 133 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under City Survey No. 34, and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 19.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Mr. D. R. Gandhi, Bond-writer, at his Office at Null Bazar, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BAPU KHOTE STREET, OTHERWISE CALLED JAMBLI MOHOLLA.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Malukchand Jethaji and Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Haji Ahmed Saheb bin Haji Mahomed Abdulla Faki, and others, the Mortgagors under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by the Mortgage dated 15th November, 1923, and Further Charge dated 20th January, 1925, made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on MONDAY, the 22nd of December, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of Quit and ground rent land lying and being at Bapoo Khote Street, containing 200 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 971-979, New No. 8143, Old Survey No. 1961 and New Survey No. 1224, together with the messuage, tenement to dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5910 and Street Nos. 15 and 21, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Bapoo Khote Street, on or towards the North by the property of Abdulla Mahomed and on or towards the South by the another property of the Mortgagors and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2709 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

MESSRS. VORA & CO
Auctioneers.
62, Meadows Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 22061.

AUCTION SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), of Teak and Blackwood Dining, Drawing and Bed Room, most durable and decent Duco Paints, Mahogany and Walnut polished complete Bungalow Furniture, Chesterfield Suites, Singer Sewing Machine, Gramophones, Electric Lamps, Cabinets, Silver Show-cases, Fireproof Safe, very valuable Carpet, Glassware, etc., etc., at Vaz Building, Harvey Road, near Gamdevi Police Station. Property on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

FREE! FREE!!

A very beautiful coloured, picturesque & large Wall Calendar for 1931 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and a calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1 by M. O., 8 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration and postal charges.

N. B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1931), size 22" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj,
126, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

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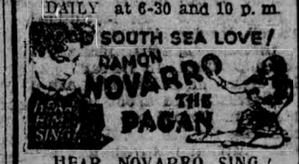
THE CAPITOL
Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OUR X'MAS SPECIAL
Better than "Devil-May-Care"!

SEE RAMON NOVARRO
Dance the Spanish Tango!
Free List Suspended

Rialto Talkies
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.



HEAR NOVARRO SING!

PATHE
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee X'MAS and Boxing Day and Friday at 4 p. m.
DOROTHY MACKAILL
AND
JACK MULHALL

with
MICKEY MOUSE
IN
FIRE FIGHTERS
Two Reel All-Talking Comedy
AND
Pathe Super Sound Gazette.
TWO HOURS OF LAUGHS

NEXT SATURDAY
A Gigantic attraction
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SURYA FILM Co. (Dr. Alvaro's)
Unrivalled Production
NEXT SATURDAY—
ZALIM ZULEKHA
A Gripping story of Arabic Love Intrigue

Another Double Programme Special for Christmas!
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
EDDIE POLO
IN
THE "HIDDEN TREASURE"
Drama in 6 reels
You take no chances when you see Eddie Polo in a new role—thrills a galore! Also
More surprises for the Action Fans!
TOM TYLER
IN
"GUN LAW"
Drama in 6 reels
See the mad race across the desert!

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE.
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
He comes again to charm and entertain you.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in
THE LOVE PARADE
with
JEANETTE MACDONALD.
The Picture that all Bombay raised about.

EMPIRE
THEATRE.
6-30 & 10 p.m.
The New All-Talking Laugh Sensation.
DIVORCE MADE EASY.
Featuring
DOUGLAS MACLEAN
MARIE PREVOST
His Painless Separation Methods will rock you with glee.

EMPRESS
TALKIES.
To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
William Fox's Movietone Musical Romance
HAPPY DAYS
With
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARRELL
and a host of other stars. The touching Heart-Story of a little girl who dared to risk the love of the man she loved.

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From Wednesday 24th to Sunday 28th December only
EVERY MORNING AT 10 A. M.
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GLORY OF INDIA
A stupendous picture-prodigy depicting the heroic sacrifices of men and women for motherland.
Extra Show on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 3-30 P.M
BEST CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT

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Statutory Statements Of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
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TRADE AND FINANCE.

:0:

SILVER DECLINES TO A LEVEL NEVER REACHED.

Money Market Steady.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, Dec. 19.

MONEY.

Money market opened steady with call funds quoted at 3-1|2 per cent.; as the week progressed the rate eased off to 2-8|4 per cent owing probably to excess of treasury maturities over renewals. Today, however, it rallied to 3-1|4 per cent. due to payments for treasury bills. The minimum allotment rate for three months' bills has been further reduced by one anna to Rs. 98-8-6, thus giving a nett yield of 5-15|16 per cent. So long as there is a tendency for rates to decline, sales are likely to be comparatively small and this is apparent from the results of recent weeks. Trade requirements are also to a certain extent responsible for the fall in applications.

It may be pointed out that in view of the low cash balance of the Imperial Bank, which now amounts to Rs. 14.69 crores and the small Government balance of Rs. 7.19 crores, the bank rate may be raised from 6 to 7 per cent. before long. It is well to note in this connection that the bank raised its rate from 6 to 7 per cent. last year on 31st October when the cash balance stood at Rs. 26.37 crores and the percentage of cash to liabilities is 30.64, nearly 13 per cent. above the present level.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India dated the 12th instant presents an interesting study. Government deposits stand at Rs. 7.19 crores while Ways and Means Advances to Government of India stand at Rs. 3 crores. The item of loans at Rs. 15.37 crores is double that of last year, probably influenced by the five million sterling lent to Government. Cash credits are almost the same as last year, while Inland bills discounted and purchase are Rs. 1.95 crores against Rs. 5.71 crores of last year.

In view of the above facts, it is quite possible that the bank rate may be raised without utilising the facility of borrowing under the Paper Currency Act. The situation indeed reveals the abnormal conditions of trade and finance in general. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3-1|2 per cent., two months 4 per cent., three months 4-1|2 per cent. and six months 5 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market was weak and there were sellers in almost all scrips. The continued fall in India's sterling stocks and rise in the return of treasury bills are largely responsible for the present state of the market. 3-1|2 per cent. Paper after declining to Rs. 63, reacted at the close to Rs. 63-6. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan further declined to Rs. 100-12, 1935 to Rs. 98-4, 1939-41 to Rs. 94-1 and 1938 to Rs. 100. 6 per cent. New Loan 1933-36 found sellers at Rs. 100-12. 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan eased to Rs. 104-10. 4 per cent. 1960-70 and 1934-37 loans have further receded to Rs. 74-4 and Rs. 89-4 respectively. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 loan is quoted at Rs. 83-2 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 95-3.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months' treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, the 16th December. Total amounts offered were Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 1,76,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-9 aggregating Rs. 1,00,000 have been accepted. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-8-6 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The amount of three months' bills accepted was Rs. 1,65,00,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 4-11-0 and Rs. 5-11-4 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 17th, to Saturday, the 20th December, at Rs. 97-10 and Rs. 98-9-6 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months' treasury bills sold from 10th to 15th December amounted to Rs. 7,00,000 and Rs. 55,00,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Monday, the 22nd December. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Tuesday, the 23rd December, 1930, upto 3 p.m. (S. T.). Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 15th December shows a further decrease of Rs. 127.60 lakhs in notes in circulation which now stand at Rs. 161.89 crores. Silver coins and silver bullion under coinage have both fallen by Rs. 68.34 lakhs to Rs. 115.45 crores and by Rs. 29.36 lakhs to Rs. 5.31 crores respectively. Gold bullion shows a further drop of Rs. 51.48 lakhs to Rs. 31.74 crores and is believed to have been earmarked here for the Gold Standard Reserve in England from which an equivalent amount would have been transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve in England to meet sales of sterling. Securities in India have increased by Rs. 21.58 lakhs to Rs. 8.88 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 94.51 as against 94.68 a week ago.

In opening the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, His Excellency the Viceroy alluded in some details to the present economic conditions of the country.

His Excellency stated that India was suffering with the rest of the world in the trade depression, only that the situation had been considerably aggravated by the political disturbances in the country. He pointed out that Government had been anxiously considering methods to allay the present economic crisis, but in view of the complex character of world conditions, it was beyond the power of one individual Government to remedy the situation.

In referring the proposals made to the Government of India for assistance to keep agricultural supplies temporarily off the market until prices had improved, His Excellency said that "whilst schemes of this nature may be of value to counteract minor fluctuations, they are not only powerless against large movements of world prices, but may actually be mischievous in so far as they retard the operation of those corrective economic forces which alone can have a permanent effect on prices."

He next referred to the proposal for reduction in freight on cotton. Here he pleaded the inability of Government in view of the serious loss that railways had already suffered, so much so that they were threatened with a deficit of Rs. 7 crores in the railway budget.

The business community particularly of Bombay feel disappointed that Government cannot afford the much desired relief to cotton by a reduction in freight rates to Ports. It is however sincerely hoped that further inquiries will be instituted with a view to find means to grant this concession.

With regard to the grave economic situation all over and the acute fall in prices, the opinion expressed by Sir Charles Addis finds full conformity with what His Excellency stated that "it is the considered opinion of the Bank of International settlement that the world credit structure is threatened with a complete collapse unless the Central Banks devise means of restoring its stability. He pointed out that the fact that nearly three-fifths of the world's monetary gold is locked up in the United States and France is one of the predominant causes of the continuous fall in prices and seriously menaced the stability of the credit structure."

EXCHANGE.

A steadier tone was manifest in sterling and there were no buyers of Ready T. T. at 1s. 5-25|32d. at the close. Cotton arrivals are increasing and exports have already commenced, and bills in this connection form the bulk of the exchange business. Freight for forward shipments has been booked on a moderate scale. The following are the forward rates:—December 1s. 5-3|4d., January 1s. 5-23|32d., February 1s. 5-11|32d., March 1s. 5-21|32d. April 1s. 5-5|8d.

The dollar sterling quotation after declining to Dols. 4.85-5|8 early in the week improved at the close to Dols. 4.85-11|16. French francs kept steady at 123.60. The Belga and the Italian lira were almost unchanged at 34.76 and 92.75 respectively.

The Press communique of the 16th instant of the Dy. Controller of Currency states that the remittances to the Home Treasury during the week ending 13th December amounted to £178,000 representing transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England and the total remittances since April last to £ 7,713,491.

GOLD.

Gold prices were almost stationary with ready quoted at Rs. 21-5-9 per tola. The daily offtake remains very poor at 6,000 tolas while supplies are ample at about 3-1|2 lakhs tolas. Sovereign rates were unchanged at Rs. 13-8-6 for ready and Rs. 13-9-0 for delivery 2nd January shipment. In London the quotation for gold showed no change at 85.1-1|2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-0 and Rs. 21-5-6 for ready, Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-6-3 for 5th January settlement and Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs. 21-7-3 for 3rd February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £10,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £13,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 1,88,450 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £5,000.

SILVER.

Following a sharp break in the price of silver in London, the rates in the local market collapsed to unprecedented levels. Ready reacted to Rs. 43 per tola, a price never reached before—at least not during the past century for which records are available. It may be noted that the price of Rs. 43 includes Rs. 9-6, the amount of duty per 100 tolas. The tael dropped from 1|5-11|16 to 1|5-1|8 and at this low basis appears erratic. The present weakness is largely due to the reported sales of silver in London on behalf of the Persian Government. It may be noted that the revised basis of Persian currency with fifty per cent. cover in gold or gold assets against note issue is to become effective 1st April, 1931. The daily offtake has improved somewhat and averages 130 bars. Stocks on hand have consequently declined on hand have consequently declined to 2,400 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 15-1|4d. and 14-1|2d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates Rs. 44-15 and Rs. 43 for ready, Rs. 44-13 and Rs. 43 for 9th January settlement and Rs. 44-9 and Rs. 42-10 for 7th February settlement. No silver is arriving from London by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £12,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 578 bars and Rs. 22,900 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £77,500.

SHARES.

The Share Market continued weak in absence of buyers and there was general fall in prices. Business is considerably restricted and the fluctuations that occurred in some of the cotton mill shares were as follows:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 658|12-640; Century Rs. 237|8-231|4; Central India Rs. 357|8-350; Crescents Rs. 76|4-70; Fazulbhoy Rs. 370-358|12; Indian Bleaching Rs. 103|12-101|4; Indore Malwa Rs. 330-328|12; Kohinoor Rs. 132|8-126|4; New Great Rs. 158|12-151|4; Pearls Rs. 228|12-221|4; Simplex Rs. 74|6-63|12; and Swadeshi Rs. 271|4-256|4.

In the miscellaneous section similar conditions obtained. Tata Iron Ordys. declined to Rs. 21-8 with Defds. to Rs. 267-8. Tata Hydros were a bit quiet at Rs. 103-12, while Andhra Valleys and Tata Powers were almost unchanged at Rs. 585 and Rs. 415 respectively. Alcock shares lost 10 points to Rs. 150 and Bombay Burmah shares receded from Rs. 477-8 to Rs. 450. Tramway shares were quiet at Rs. 115-10. Bundi Cements are quoted at Rs. 12-2 and India Cements at Rs. 168-12. Katni Ordys. were steady at Rs. 140 with Defds. quoted at Rs. 553-12. There were no noticeable changes in the price of railway shares.

Imperial Bank shares eased from Rs. 1,210 to Rs. 1,206-4 and Contributories from Rs. 306-4 to Rs. 303-12. Bank of India shares were unchanged at Rs. 81-8 while those of the Central Banks were steady at Rs. 14-10.

YARN MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

Our market has remained very dull and featureless during the week under review and prices have declined further in all kinds of yarns in sympathy with sharp decline in Cotton and owing to the absence of any improvement in the political situation. As usual in declining markets off take has veen very limited and has been considerably reduced particularly because the dealers have no confidence in the present level of prices and they are more busy in disposing of their previous purchased goods than in trying to purchase any further quantities. Reports from up-country districts are not at all encouraging and some of the up-country Mills are reported to have sold their yarns to the nearer districts at very low prices which in turn prevents the Bombay Mills from realizing any reasonable prices for their yarns at the moment. On the whole the future tendency of the market is yet very uncertain and the undertone is distinctly weak and prices are more inclined to decline further in the absence of satisfactory demand at the present moment.

ENGLISH YARNS

There are hardly any sales in this class of yarn even from stock on account of the strong boycott movement. Forward business is almost at a standstill at the present moment.

JAPANESE YARNS

There is a further decline in prices of even in this class of yarns although there has been moderate turnover during the week arranged at somewhat lo-offtake has been very limited irregular but Exchange is pretty firm. Shanghai Exchange is becoming lower and lower for the last many days.

ARTIFICAL SILK YARNS

Demand has fallen off in this class of yarns durnig the last few days and as stocks have been increasing and arrivals are also large prices are more inclined to decline further. The undertone is distinctly easy.

INDIAN YARNS

Some of our Mills are more inclined to dispose off their stocks even at lower prices if dealers offer big quantities, but they have not been able to make any satisfactory sales during the week on account of absence of confidence amongst the buyers at the present moment. Cotton prices are very irregular and dealers expect yet a further decline and it is believed that the prices of yarns of yarns have not declined sufficient in comparison to the serious decline in prices of raw material and that there is still a room for a further decline in prices of yarns. They are therefore inclined to make purchases in small lots only and just sufficient for their immediate requirements. The future prospects are yet not satisfactory.

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BEFORE BUYING
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We guarantee satisfaction. These coats are being sold at double the prices elsewhere.
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1 bottle of 20 pills, Rupees TWO.
Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley, Bart., B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Eclectic Medical College, MADRAS. Writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.
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THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.
Opposite General Post Office, Warwick House, Fort, Bombay

Film on Teeth ...beware of it
It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea.
The way dentists urge to combat it.
FILM is the great enemy of teeth and gums—a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth and gum disorders. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.
Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.
Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.
Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices.
Accept Pepsodent Test
To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.
Pepsodent
The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice
9-16-B

Guard Your THROAT Against DISEASE
MORE diseases start in the throat than is ever realised! The germs of colds and influenza of tonsilitis, diphtheria, pneumonia, and lung trouble all make for your throat—the part most exposed to attack.
Don't neglect any suspicion of germ mischief in your throat! Take Peps infection-killing tablets at the least sign of hoarseness, pain, inflammation, or soreness.
When dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off certain soothing and agreeable antiseptic fumes which give all recesses, membranes, and tissues of the throat a softening yet invigorating germ-killing bath. Thus, Peps quickly end pain or irritation, heal soreness and inflammation in the delicate air-tubes, and benefit the whole bronchial system.
PEPS
INFECTION-KILLING TABLETS

For Decent & Durable Hosiery

'GENZIES,' SWEATERS, LADIES' VESTS

LOOK FOR

TRADE MARK

MADE BY

PABNA SILPA SANJIBANI Co., Ltd.

PABNA] THE BIGGEST HOSIERY FACTORY IN INDIA. [BENGAL

SJT. SUBHAS CH. BOSE, the renowned leader of Bengal says:—

"The Silpa Sanjibani Co. Ltd., may be called the mother factory in the hosiery line and has been responsible for the growth of several hosiery mills in Bengal. I have watched the progress of this industry with great interest.... I hope the Indian public will come forward to patronise this industry and thereby help India's industrial progress."

Don't Suffer in Silence,

and think all are due to Ill-luck and fate.

Know your future difficulties and Guard yourself against the same send copy of Horoscope, or date and time of Birth or time of writing the letter and your age and the questions about your future that worry your mind and you will get the replies and solutions by Next Mail. Unnecessary and test questions and those relating to theft will not be answered.

5 questions Re. 1. Each, extra question As. 4. V. P. charges As. 4

For other particulars apply: MANAGER,

GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM.

Tiruttani, (Madras Presy.)

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last Year's New Business.
Over ONE CRORE.
Total Assets.
Exceeds ONE CRORE.
Last Bonus (Quinquennial.)
Rs. 100, per 1000.
(Endowment Assurance.)

A purely Indian Life Office.

Lower Premiums.
Larger Bonuses.
Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

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Established 1871

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COMFORT? QUALITY? VALUE?

GET "BAVAROY" and BE SURE!

Bavaroy is a fully jewelled 16½" Size movement gives a cheerful untiring Service, Reliable and Accurate, every part thoroughly tested.

Rolled Gold Rs. 16/- 9 ct Gold Rs. 20/- 14 ct. Gold Rs. 23/- 18 ct. Gold Rs. 28/-

GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

VICTOR WATCH COMPANY,

37-39-41, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

Telegram: Timekeeper. Telephone: 25663.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF INDIAN MILLMADE PIECEGOODS

The Millowners' Association, Bombay.

BLEACHED, WOVEN COLOURED & FANCY GOODS

EX-MILL PRICES.

Bombay, December 17.

BLEACHED LONGCLOTH.

NAME OF MILL.	Lbs.	Ex-mill price per piece. Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	7-1/2	7 14 0
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd. ..	8-1/2	7 7 0
Khatau Makanji ..	—	15 12 0
Kohinoor Mill ..	7	14 0 0
Kohinoor Mill ..	6	14 0 0
Kohinoor Mill ..	7	15 8 0
Mysore Spg. ..	10-1/2	13 6 3
Sholapur Spg. ..	7 10/16	15 8 0
Swadeshi Mill ..	5 5/8	6 10 6
Tata Mill ..	8	7 8 0

BLEACHED SHIRTING.

Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd. ..	8	7 0 0
Bomanjee Petit ..	14	10 8 0
Jamshed Mill ..	5-1/2	4 10 3
Kohinoor Mill ..	4-1/2	6 10 0
Kohinoor Mill ..	4 1/8	6 6 0
Kohinoor Mill ..	4-3/4	7 6 0
Kohinoor Mill ..	3 7/8	8 4 0
Tata Mill ..	5 1/8	4 12 0

BLEACHED MULL.

Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd. ..	4	5 12 0
Khatau Makanji ..	—	9 0 0
Kohinoor Mill ..	2 7/10	5 0 0
Kohinoor Mill ..	2 11/16	5 10 0
Kohinoor Mill ..	3-1/4	6 4 0
Sholapur Spg. ..	2 9/16	9 0 0
Tata Mill ..	4-3/4	9 0 0

BLEACHED DRILL.

Alexandra Mill ..	13-1/2	9 8 0
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd. ..	10	7 3 0
Manockjee Petit ..	14	8 5 0
Mysore Spg. ..	15	14 14 3
Swadeshi Mill ..	14-1/2	13 10 0
Tata Mill ..	14-1/2	12 3 0

BLEACHED DHOTIES.

		(per pair)
Ahmedabad Advance ..	1 11/16	1 12 6
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd. ..	1 3/8	2 6 0
Khandeish Spg. ..	2 3/16	2 7 6
Khandeish Spg. ..	2 3/16	3 9 0
Khatau Makanji ..	—	3 14 0
Kohinoor Mill ..	—	3 8 0
Kohinoor Mill ..	—	3 8 0
Mysore Spg. ..	1-3/4	2 3 9
Sholapur Spg. ..	1-1/4	4 11 0
Victoria Mill. ..	1-1/2	1 4 0
Victoria Mill. ..	1 11/16	1 6 0

DYED SHIRTING AND LONGCLOTH.

		(per piece)
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd. ..	4-3/4	4 8 0
Framjee Petit ..	10-1/2	7 14 0
Mysore Spg. ..	7-1/2	8 13 6
Swadeshi Mill ..	4	4 4 0
Tata Mill ..	—	4 0 0

DYED DRILL.

Bomanjee Petit ..	13	7 14 9
Burhanpur-Tapti ..	7-1/2/7 3/4	5 13 9
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Dtd. ..	9	6 7 6
Framjee Petit ..	10-1/4/11-1/4	7 0 9
Manockjee Petit ..	10	6 9 0

SUSI CHECKS.

Alexandra Mill ..	3-1/2	3 0 0
Bomanjee Petit ..	3	2 6 0
Burhanpur-Tapti ..	3	2 13 9
Century Mill ..	3	2 12 0
Currimghoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., ..	3	3 8 6
Dinshaw Petit ..	3	2 5 6
Jamshed Mill ..	3 1/2	3 1 0
Manockjee Petit ..	3	2 8 0
Manockjee Petit ..	4-1/4	3 2 6
Phoenix Mill ..	3	2 8 0
Rachel Sassoon ..	3	2 8 6
Sholapur Spg. ..	3	2 14 0

STRIPED DRILL.

Burhanpur-Tapti ..	4 1/2	3 3 9
Century Mill ..	7	4 10 0
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd. ..	4-1/2	3 3 0
David Mill ..	4	2 10 0
Hindoostan Mill ..	9	6 10 0
Jamshed Mill ..	4	2 12 0
Phoenix Mill ..	3 13/16	2 8 0
Western India ..	4-1/2	3 6 0

STRIPPED SUSIS.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	4	4 3 0
Currimbhoys ..	3-14	3 3 0
Edward Sassoon ..	4	3 8 0
Kohinoor Mill ..	5-1/2	8 0 0
Kohinoor Mill ..	6	8 4 0

COATINGS.

Framjee Petit ..	4-1/2/5-3/4	3 15 0
Kohinoor Mill ..	6-3/4	7 14 0
Kohinoor Mill ..	6 5/8	8 14 0
Kohinoor Mill ..	6 11/16	8 0 0
Mysore Spg. ..	8	8 8 6
Mysore Spg. ..	9	9 9 3
Mysore Spg. ..	7-1/2	9 6 0
Tata Mill ..	6 15/16	9 14 0

SHOLAPUR CLOTH.

Currimbhoys ..	3	2 13 0

DOBBY AND JACQUARD

		(per chadar.)
Currimbhoys ..	1 3/16	1 0 6
Jamshed Mill ..	1 5/16	1 1 0
Jamshed Mill ..	1-3/4	1 6 9
Jamshed Mill ..	1 5/16	1 9 3
Jamshed Mill ..	2 1/8	1 11 9
Jamshed Mill ..	1-3/4	1 8 6
Manocjee Petit ..	3 1/8	2 8 6
Tata Mill ..	3-3/4	5 6 0

COTTON BLANKETS.

		(per blanket).
Century Mill ..	2	1 0 0
Century Mill ..	1 9/16	0 13 6
Jacob Sassoon ..	3 1/8	1 3 6
Jacob Sassoon ..	1 3/8	0 11 0

TOWELS.

		(per dozen).
Manockjee Petit ..	8	6 14 3
Manockjee Petit ..	12	10 6 6
Tata Mill ..	13-1/2	16 0 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

After receiving the news that the International Conference held at Brussels has been postpond Sine die, it has been reported that the said Conference will probably meet in February next and Germany is likely to join hands in adopting the Chadborne scheme. This information is rather hopeful but whether it would affect the market or not is a question, because the sugar merchants have been disappointed at present on account of the breakdown of negotiations and the effect of that disappointment will take some time before it is wiped out.

As the expectations of the Brussels Conference were not realised the sugar market showed sign of easiness in the current week. Prices of Sugar went down in Europe and America as well as in this country. Java was refusing to take any offer in the beginning of this week but now it does so after receiving instructions from Amusterdaham.

Owing to uncertainty of acceptance of the Conference scheme, there was buying and selling and rebuying of goods and some signs of activity were visible for some days of the week but at the close of it the market has become easy and dull.

The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 12/0/6 and Rs. 11/14 for Ready Sugar; Rs. 5/5/6 and Rs. 5/2/6 for S.S. "Sumatra" and S.S. "Gambada; Rs. 5/5/3 and Rs. 5-2/3 for December; and Rs. 5/5/9 and Rs. 5/3 for January and Rs. 5/6 and Rs. 5/3 for Jan.-Feb.-March Shripment.

There was a slight fall in Calcutta and Karachi Market and the Forward and Ready business in Bombay was brisk in the beginning of the week but evinced signs of decline at its end.

Arrivals:—There was fresh arrival of about 10,000 bags of Java Sugar per S.S. "Hemei Maru" S.S. "Sumatra" and S.S. "Gambads" are expected to arrive on the 21st and 31st instant with a cargo of about 55,000 and 28,500 bags respectively.

Stock and Offtake:—Offtake is estimated at about 25,000 bags leaving a balance of Stock of about 1,00,000 bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:
Ready Rs. 11/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
S.S. "Sumatra" Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
S.S. "Gambada" Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Dec. Rs. 5/2/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January Rs. 5/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Dull.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

NAME OF COMPANY.

Latest prices:—

Andhra Valley (7 1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes) £100.

Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock £76.*

Attock Oil Co., Ltd., £1.

Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935-45) £83.

Burma Coporation Ltd. £0-8-3.

Calcutta Tramways Ord. £0-9-0.

Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-6-6.

Eastern Bank Ltd. £5-15.

French 5 p.c. Rentes £20-12.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. £106.

Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £0-17-6.

India 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock £62-10.

India 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950-55) £86-10.

India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock £53-10.

Indian Copper Corporation Ord. £0-1-3.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land £0-1-6.

Mexican Eagle Oil Co. £0-6-9.

Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd. £0-1-0.

Nitrate Railway Ord. £2-5.

Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord. £1-14.

De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd. £1-4.

Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. £63.

Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. "B" Debs. 1934-48 £100.

Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures £96.*

War Loan 5 p.c. (1929-47) £103.

Remarks: — *Assam Bengals, Shahdaras and Tata Steel Debs. ex-div. £2, £2-1/4 and £3-1/2 respectively.

Winterasmith's

AGUECIDE

60 years old American Remedy for Malaria, Ague & Tropical Fevers

International Trading Co., Bombay.

China's Message to India.

Buy Cigarettes made by Chinese labour and Chinese Capital

We import cigarettes of the best quality in Three Choicest Brands

GOLD DOLLAR IN TINS OF 50

GOLDEN SPARROW / LION AND HORSE } In packets of ten.

No Chemicals. No finger stains. No useless cravings No cough but real satisfaction from genuine tobacco packed in purest Rice Paper. Supplied at Usual Market Rates.

Sole Agents for India:

Messrs. SING KEN AND CO.,

266 Bapty Road, Bombay 8. Tel. No. 42224.

Sole Agents for Gujerat, Kathiawar and Sind: Messrs. A. VIRJEE AND CO. Kothari Building, Pydhoni, Bombay 3.

PHOTO OF NERVE CELLS SEEN THROUGH MICROSCOPE

Conquer "Nerves"

(Irritability, listlessness, stomach trouble.)

Nerve-weakness causes bad transmission of the nerve impulses and may result in the irregular functioning of almost every organ of the body. Irritable nerves, digestive troubles, stomach pains, sleeplessness — all these different complaints are due to one and the same cause: "Nerve-Weakness," and can only be conquered by strengthening and feeding up the very nerves of the body.

With Sanatogen, which is a nerve food, you go to the very core of the complaint, you strengthen the nerve-fibres, revitalize the nerve-cells, you put new strength and health into nerves which now play such tricks on you.

"It is years since I felt so well and happy. I was full of pain and depression through indigestion and nervousness, but now through Sanatogen, the world and all that is in it is brighter and more cheerful," so wrote a lady-user who had taken Sanatogen for six weeks.

Start taking Sanatogen *now* and for you too the world will soon become a better and brighter place, you will feel healthy and strong again. Red cheeks and a healthy appetite will show you what Sanatogen has done for you.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

USE

KATNI

Stoneware Pipes

and encourage an Industry which has Indian Capital, Indian Management and Indian Labour.

Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.

Laxmi Building, Pallard Estate, : : : BOMBAY.

BENGAL SOTTIE FOOD

is the only country made food for infants and invalids. It is pure and genuine and recommended by the Calcutta Medical College, many distinguished doctors and others

Manufactured by

ANULYA DHAN PAUL,

113/114, Khongrapatty Street, (B), CALCUTTA.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots, BOMBAY and MADRAS.

Bombay City And Suburbs

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12-0 noon.—Gramophone Records.

7-0 p.m.—Master Sakre's vocal music, and the Homji Sisters' concert.

THE SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.

The annual meeting of the Samaj will be held on 4th January, in the Samaj Hall at 9 a.m."

BAND AT SIR P. MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Battalion The Great Indian Peninsula will play Music at the Sir P. M. Gardens to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m.

PUBLIC LADIES PROCESSION.

Under the auspices of the Marwari Praja Parishad, there will be a public procession for ladies for khadi hawking. Starting from Hira Baug at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

THE BOMBAY PUBLIC MILK ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Subscribers to the Bombay Public Milk Association will be held on Saturday, the 27th December at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Association at 6, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEETING FOR MEMORY OF BABOO GANOO.

A public meeting will be held on to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. on "Das Maidan" at Byculla, when prominent speakers will speak in memory of Baboo Ganoo.

MALABAR CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

The Malabar Catholic Association will hold their annual general meeting to-morrow (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. at Bellasis Road, Byculla. Toys will be given to children and there will be a social afterwards.

Long expected Suburban Swadeshi Bazaar opens on the 24th December at Bandra, on the Municipal Schools' Compound. Many attractions. Don't fail to see.

BOYCOTT AND PROHIBITION.

Under the auspices of the Lokamanya Tilak Utsaw Mandal a public meeting was held in the compound of Gopal Hirji Chawls Dr. A. P. Naik presiding. Sjt. Nanabcowa Deshpande and R. T. Masoorkar addressed the meeting and exhorted the audience to take up Swadeshi and totally boycott foreign cloth. He referred to the sacrifice made by Babu Ganu for the cause of his Motherland.

—:o:—

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

An informal meeting of the shareholders' Association will be held in the office of their Association (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort) to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. to consider the Directors' Report and accounts for the period ending 30th June 1930 just issued.

MOTILAL DAY AT CHEMBUR.

(From a Correspondent).

December 20.

December 20, "Motilal Day" was observed at Chembur on the Gandhi Maidan on Friday. Mr. N. B. Darno the Director of the Trombay Island Congress Committee presiding. The President in his speech eulogised the services of Pandit Motilal to the Country and asked the audience to offer silent prayers for the recovery of the veteran leader which was done by the audience, most solemnly.

A tribute was also paid to the Martyr Baboo Ganoo who gave his life in the cause of the country and the President stressed the point that the real tribute to the departed hero could only be paid by rigorous boycott of foreign cloth for which the martyr had laid down his life.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A Wall Calendar for 1931 from Parsons Fletcher and Co.

A Wall Calendar for 1931 from Kast and Ehinger Gmbh, Stuttgart (Germany), Printing Ink manufacturers.

A Wall Calendar for 1931 from Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay.

A tear-off Calendar for 1931, and a perpetual Calendar from Diamond Calendar Manufacturing Co., Bombay.

A pocket Diary for 1931 from the Globe Typewriting Agency, Karachi.

A pocket Diary from the Atank Nigrha Pharmacy, Jamnagar.

A tear-off Calendar from Mahomed Dada and Co., Bombay.

UNIVERSAL AID AND POOR HOUSING ASSOCIATION

A novel scheme is proposed and ran by the Universal Aid and Poor Houses Association, Limited, who have attempted to combine charity with investment. The proposal is backed by well-known individuals as Directors and it induces the public to subscribe a small sum and the interest accrued on the sum so collected is exclusively utilised in maintaining charitable institutions in every city in India. Such subscribers will in return however get certain advantages in the form of interest free loans on personal securities the distribution being by lot. Even the heirs can get those loans in case the original subscribers cease to live.

A copy of the Prospectus of the above Scheme can be had from Mr. B. D. Sthalekar, 373. Honby Road, Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Montesseri And Kindergarten Section.

Sjt. Kalidas Kapur, Secretary of the First All-Asia Educational Conference writes:—

(1) The Organisation of a Kindergarten Union by Miss Mildred Pierce. (2) "Montessori's message to India" by Mr. P. Subramania. (3) "The Montessori Method by Miss Jean Mc Conachie. (4) "The Kindergarten system with Bengali children" by Mr. P. K. Sarkar. (5) "Experimental Tests in the Psychology of school children" by Pt. Ram Kumar Chaube. (6) "The adaptation of Montessori and Kindergarten systems to the indigenous methods of teaching" by Mr. M. A. Alvi.

Mrs. Malati Kelkar will gvie a demonstration of the Montessori method with a class of children.

A detailed programme including the name of the president o the Sectional meeting will be announced to the delegates sometime before the commencement of the meeting.

All communications for this section may henceforth be directed to me (c/o the Head Master, Anglo-Bengali High School Benares).

SWADESHI WEEK AT HIRA BAUG.

Gold Medals For Charka Competition.

A ladies charkha competition will be held under the auspices of the Marwari Praja Parishad at Hira Baug at 1 p.m. to-morrow (Twesday) those ladies who wish to take part in the charkha competition should give their names at Nawjiwan Sangh, Asok Building. Ladies should bring their own chaks.

ONE DAY FREE SWADESHI PRADARSHAN.

On 25th instant there will be a Swadeshi Pradarsan under the auspices of the Marwari Praja Parishad. Stalls are free. to Swadeshi Manufacturers. Admission is also free.

STABBING AFFRAY ON DELISLE ROAD.

—:o:—

Great excitement prevailed at Delisle Road on Sunday noon when Mr. Ali Mohmed Khan Nadirkhan was stabbed by Rahimbux Ismail.

It appears that the wife of Rahimbux was enticed away some months ago by Ali MohmedKhan. On Sunday when Rahimbux saw him on the road he drew out a knife from his pocket and stabbed him. One police constable who was on duty there caught hold of the assailant and snatched the knife from him and arrested him. Some few hours after Ali Mohmedkhan died.

Port Trust Employees And General Strike.

—:o:—

The General Secretary of the Bombay P. T. Employees Union writes:—

"The managing committee of my Union has authorised me to issue the following statement.

The Union is not in sympathy with the move made by the President of the All-India Trade Union Congress to call a general strike of all trades and therefore if any strike is declared by the Trade Union Congress my Union will not take any part in the said strike.

My Union does not think this is opportune time to declare a general or local strike. If a general strike is declared is will be great hardship to all trades and will not benefit any section or trade whatever.

Under the circumstances All-India Trade Union Congress should listen to counsel of discretion and would not plunge the country in fresh struggle, which promises no benefit, but is likely to end in disaster".

LABOUR LEADERS IN ASSAULT CHARGE.

—:o:—

Sequel To Strikers Demonstration.

DESHPANDE, RANADIVE & KEDA GUPTE ON BAIL

Mr. S. V. Deshpande, Mr. B T Randive and Mr. Kedar Gupte were arrested on Sunday morning at the Mazagaon Centre office of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) by Inspector Nayampalli and taken to the Byculla Police Station. They have been charged under sections 353 and 114 (assault on public servant abetment). They were later released on bail. The case against them will come up before the Mazagaon Court on Monday at 11-30.

The charges are in connection with a scuffle alleged to have taken place between the police and strikers of the Framji Petit Mills on Thursday last. The strikers held a meeting on Thursday morning and then started to march in a procession. When the procession reached the millgates some hooligans caught hold of a number of workers in the procession and began to drag them inside the mill. A scuffle then ensued in which the police intervened and it is alleged roughly handled some of the strikers. The strikers, however, continued to march in procession, which terminated at Bhagiwalawadi, where a meeting was held.

GUJARAT 'VANAR' CONFERENCE.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta To Preside

The Hon. Secretary of the G. W. Conference writes:—

It is now finally settled that the above conference will be held on the 27th and 28th, December. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, has kindly accepted the presidentship of the conference. All 'vanars' and workers are invited to be present in large numbers.

Besides the suggestions published in the previous publication, the following additional suggestions are placed before the public:

(1) Each 'sena' should bring with it a national flag of genuine khaddar and a board with the name of the sena.

(2) Each sena should bring with it the impliments required in its sports, physical feat or dialogue.

(3) Workers of every "vanarsena" should bring with them two copies of the list of names of the boys and girls attending the conference; or preferably may send to us in advance by post.

(4) All are requested to take advantage of the X'mas Railway Concession.

(5) All should furnish themselves with woollen clothes and coverings as the whether is fairly cold in Surat.

(6) A detailed report about the number of 'vanars' coming here the day and train of arrival should reach us on or before 25th. December so that arrangement for receiving them at the station and their boarding and lodging can be made.

(7) Those senas who are going to take part in sport, physical feat or dialogue should reach Surat on the 26th. December before 4 p.m. so that their work may be seen and the programme may be settled.

(8) A brief report of the date of establishment, aims and objects mode of working, number of vanars and work done upto now should reach the undernamed on or before the 25th December so that a collective report of all the 'vanarsenas' of Gujarat may be presented at the conference.

All enquiries should be directed to: Vasant Nanubhai Parekh, Chairman, Reception Committee, Gujarat Vanar Conference, Gandhirapfalia, Wadifalia, Surat.

Picketing In Jambusar.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMBUSAR, Dec. 20

Strong picketing on foreign cloth shops has been resumed here from the 11th inst. In consequence a foreign cloth shop dealer named Kalidas has sealed all his foreign cloth.

Sjt. Chhaganlal Ramdas who was arrested at Ankhi has been fined Rs. 75 in default 6 weeks' R. I.

Weather Report.

—:o:—

POONA, Dec. 21.

Yesterday depression in the Bay of Bengal has moved slightly westwards and the central region is located this morning about 150 miles west of Car Nicobar. Port Blair reports three quarters of an inch of rain. Elsewhere weather remains dry.

Forecast:—A fall in temperatures in the central parts of the country and Deccan.—A. P.

MARTYRS IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM.

—:o:—

Chowpatty Meeting Pays Tribute To Dead Volunteers.

"Within the short span of a week Babu Genu, Kalicharan Bajpai and Nizamuddin, sacrificed their lives for India's freedom. They died so that India may live. They are no more with us, but a heavy responsibility lies on us and that is to keep their memory green. We can do so only by following in their footsteps and trying to emulate their examples". This was the burden of speeches in which tribute was paid to the three dead volunteers at a mammoth meeting held on the Chowpaty Sands on Sunday evening.

POLICE PRESENT.

A posse of half a dozen police constables armed with lathis and a police Sergeant were present at the meeting place. Several C.I.D. officers were also present. The rumour went round that they were there to arrest the "War Council" members, who were expected to attend the meeting.

Sjt. Ganpati Shankar who presided observed that the volunteers sacrificed their precious lives for the cause of India's freedom. In order to commemorate their sacrifice every Indian should make it a point to carry on the struggle and not rest content till victroy was achieved.

THEIR REAL MEMORIAL.

"The brave volunteers who sacrificed their lives at the altar of Mother India are no more with us. But their souls will ever remain with us. We can raise fitting memorials to them only when we attain freedom for our country. A free India is the only fitting memorial to them" declared Sjt. Patil who followed the president.

Sjt. Manibhai joined in the tribute on behalf of the volunteers. He said that the martyrs whom they had gathered to honour were not "leaders". They were mere Desh Sevaks and he appealed to the audience to become real Desh Sevaks.

POOR VILLAGERS.

Sjts. Vithaldas and Naranidas, both cloth merchants, joined in the praise on behalf of merchants. They drew a picture of the plight of the poor villagers due to heavy fall in the prices of agricultural products and said that the only way to save them was to popularise Khaddar and to boycott all foreign cloth. They appealed to the audience to follow Mahatmaji.

Prof. D. R. Gharpure was the last speaker to address the meeting. He also exhorted the audience to keep the memory of the deceased volunteers green in their minds, by preparing themselves for any sacrifice for the cause of freedom.

The meeting came to a successful terminhation after reciting national songs.

WORKERS' TRIBUTE TO BAJPYE.

—:o:—

Mile Long Procession Follows Funeral Bier.

On Saturday morning the last remains of Kalishankar Bajpye, a prominent Congress worker, was taken out in a huge procession to the Chandanwadi cremation grounds. It will be remembered that Kalishankar was removed to the hospital for treatment for the severe injuries he received on Babu Ganu Day. He was operated upon for rupture of the spleen and he succumbed to his injuries on Thursday night in the J. J. Hospital. The dead body was removed to Worli, where he was staying late on Friday evening. The news that the funeral procession would start from Worli the next morning was spread by beat of "bataki" and through hand-bills. A hartal was also declared.

By about 8 a.m. Mrs. Snehalata Hasrat, and other leaders arrived on the spot and the procession was formed. Not less than 50,000 persons, mostly of the working class followed the bier to the cremation.

All through the route large numbers of workers joined the funeral procession, while hundreds of others lined the streets. It took about four hours for the procession to reach the cremation grounds, a distance of about three miles and a half.

SRIDAR JAMIAT SINGH TRANSFERRED TO KARACHI.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh, ex-G. O. C. of Congress Volunteers and Secretary Akali Dal was brought to-day from Nasik prison to Arthur Road Jail "en-route" to Karatransferrel. He is much reduced in health.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN ITALY, GREECE AND TURKEY?

—:o:—

Turkish Minister In Rome.

MOVE FOR ITALO-SOVIET RAPROACHMENT

ROME, Nov. 27.

The Turkish Foreign Minister, Tewfik Rushdi Bey, arrived in Rome this morning, coming directly from Geneva. The Minister is accompanied by the editors of two of the chief Turkish newspapers. He spent four and a half hours this morning in conversation with Signor Grandi, the Foreign Minister, and was received by Signor Mussolini this evening. The visit, which was announced several weeks ago, is not out of the ordinary run of cordial relations existing between Italy and Turkey.

CORDIAL RELATIONS.

In 1927 Signor Mussolini received visits from Tewfik and M. Michalacopoulos, the then Greek Foreign Minister, with the result that Turkey and Greece were able this summer to conclude a treaty of friendship, while Italy has mained a period of cordial relations with both nations. Europe should be grateful, say the "Giornale", that Italy had brought about agreement between two nations who were formerly "as antagonistic as Germany and France on the Rhine."

ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENTS.

Economic arrangements are now being discussed between Turkey and Italy, but there is no confirmation as yet of a tripartite agreement between Italy, Greece, and Turkey, about which there has been much talk here lately. Such a triple subject of discussion, nor is the Syrian mandate, now held by France, however far off may be the chances of a change in the mandatory Power.

LITVINOFF GRANDI MEETING.

Meanwhile the recent Litvinoff-Grandi meeting at Milan is bound to be of the first importance to the Turkish Government, which is on cordial terms with the Soviet Union. I learn on reliable authority that the Milan meeting was asked for by Mr. Litvinoff, and came as rather a surprise here. The request was acceded to immediately, but everything points to Soviet anxiety to enter into more than merely economic relations with Italy and to Italy's unwillingness for the present to put her Western (and Hungarian) friendships into jeopardy by this step. The time is not yet ripe for such a move, which is held here also to involve considerable change in the nature of Fascism. The step is no such a wide one from one extreme to the other. All tthis is the subject of daily conversations here, and Turkey's opinion of the situation is of value at the present moment.—"Manchester Guardian".

"BOMBAY HAS DONE WONDERS."

—:o:—

Ex-Secretary Of B. P. C. C. Interviewed After Release

Sjt. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, one of the Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. who was arrested in the early stage of the present movement and was convicted under Section 187 I. P. C. and Section 47 of the Salt Act and sentenced to nine months' simple imprisonment was released on Saturday morning from the Thana Jail on completing his term. He was received at the gate of the Jail by Dr. M. H. Cam and other friends from Bombay.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on his arrival in Bombay Sjt. Abidali stated that he had nothing to say about the jail life as by this time more than 50,000 people had already been to jail in connection with the present struggle and there was in fact not much that people did not know about the jail life. "For those who were eager to have first hand knowledge of the subject the doors are still open" he added.

RELEASE OF CRIMINALS

Hundreds of ordinary criminals have been released from different jails before the expiry of their terms, probably because the Government are not able to accommodate all the "Non-violent rebels" who are being convicted daily under one charge or another. All the old and new jails as well are full with these "prisoners" but there seems to be no end to their numbers.

PRICE FOR FREEDOM

Questioned as to what charge he found in Bombay on his return Sjt. Abidali said that he was proud that he belonged to Bombay. From whatever information he could get in jail and from what he actually saw on his return he could say that Bombay had done "wonders." No one would have expected even one hundreth of what she had achieved.

"KILDEM"

BETTER THAN OTHERS—CHEAPER THAN OTHERS

WOMEN'S DAY IN PARLIAMENT.

—:o:—

Lady Astor Versus Miss Wilkinson.

MERE MEN M.P.'S KEPT OUT.

It was women's day in the House of Commons during mail week.

In all parts of the House they were united—for once—in demanding that when a British woman marries a foreigner she shall not necessarily lose her nationality.

In moving the second reading of the Nationality of Women Bill Dr. Ethel Bentham (Lab., Islington) gave these instances of how the present law, under which a woman loses her own nationality on marriage, causes hardship:

An English widow of a foreigner was nearly sent out of this country during the war, although she understood no language except her own;

A woman doctor deliberately decide dto live with a foreigner without marriage in order to retain her nationality.

Under the Bill, she explained, a British woman on marriage would have the right to decide whether she would take her husband's nationality or retain her own.

PROTEST AND RETORT.

Miss Wilkinson (Lab., Middlesbrough) protested vigorously against the view that women were merely reflections of their husbands and not separate and distinct personalities. "I feel," she declared, "that my British nationality is a vital part of me." She asked the House to imagine her married to a German.

Lady Astor (C., Plymouth), in a shocked tone: You ought not to. (Laughter).

Miss Wilkinson (tartly): Well, you have done much the same. (Laughter).

Miss Wilkinson protested against a man being allowed to bring into this country a foreign wife who would be entitled by her marriage to sit in the House of Commons.

A PASSIONATE VIRGINIAN.

Lady Astor, who, as a Virginian, is in this position, retorted:

"I am a passionate Virginian, and if I lived 100 years away from my country I would still be a Virginian, but that does not affect my being a good citizen of Britain. If I had at this moment to chose I would like an English citizenship because of my husband and because I am happily married."

Under the Bill she was supporting her marriage alone would not have made her eligible to become an M. P. She would have had to become naturalised.

"VERY FOND OF MEN."

Some characteristic asides that caused laughter were:

You will never have good men till you have got good women.

Men cannot be free till women are free.

"I am very fond of men. If I had not been, could I have spent nearly 12 years in this House?

Whenever we ask for equality for women, up comes the old cry of the sanctity of family life.

Men tok a back seat during the debate, but Mr. Holford Knight (Lab., Nottingham) managed to get in a word or two. While supporting the Bill, he expressed the forlorn hope that something might be done some day for the emancipation of men. (Laughter).

Women members continued to carry everything before them.

After Mr. Clynes (Home Secretary) had dared to say for the Government that, while they accepted the principle of the Bill, they could not accept it altogether, largely because of international difficulties and lack of unanimity among the Dominions, Miss Rathbone, the Independent member for the Combined English Universities, bore down under full sail on him.

She made it clear that women would not be satisfied with the Government's offer of legislation, if some dim and distant date, which would allow a British woman to recover her own nationality only if living apart from her foreign husband. She demanded definite and immediate action on the lines of the Bill.

DETERMINED WOMEN.

For the Liberals, Sir Herbert Samuel succeeded in getting in a few words edgways in support of the Bill and in criticism of the lethargy of the Government.

The Bill was given a second reading without a division. It was clear that women members did not intend to allow the Government to shelve the matter.—"News Chronicle."

HOW I ROSE TO £4,000 A WEEK.

—:o:—

Maurice Chavalier's Wonderful Rise To Fame

This is how Maurice Chevalier had his first inkling that he was in the £4,000-a-week class.

He had just made "Innocents of Paris," and a request came for him to sing at a private party given by one of the Vanderbilts.

"No, I can't sing at parties," Maurice told Mr. Tom Hearn, his personal manager. "It's not in my line. I should be nervous among all those fashionable people. I must have the footlights between me and the audience."

"Quite right," said Mr. Hearn. "Don't go if you don't want to. But the Vanderbilts are very big people, and you can't give them just a blank refusal."

So it was agreed that they would close the matter by asking an absurd fee.

The particular Vanderbilt concerned was informed that M. Chevalier would be pleased to sing, but was afraid he would have to ask a rather high fee—1,000dols. (£200.)

ACCEPTED

To the surprise of star and manager this offer was immediately accepted. More private engagements came and the fee was raised gradually until Chevalier's charge for appearing at a private party is £1,000.

It is no conventional compliment to say that personally he remains unspoilt. On Saturday he dealt with all sorts of relevant and irrelevant questions in his frank and amiable way, and he kept a level head in his tactful evasions when he thought interviewers were going too far.

"NEARLY WEPT."

His London reception was beyond anything he had anticipated.

"In my French and Latin idea," he said, "I had thought the English so restrained, and when I saw all the different kinds of people in the crowd—old ladies and little boys, well-dressed and poorly dressed men and women, all eager to shake my hand—well, it nearly made me cry.

"I was a poor boy and I have had to work hard as a small artist for very little money, and really it was wonderful to see people of all sorts coming to welcome me."

One person whom M. Chevalier never fails to mention in telling of his past is Mr. Ronald Kennedy, the Durham schoolmaster who taught him English when they were war prisoners together. Mr. Kennedy will be his guest in London during the coming week-end.—"News Chronicle."

RACOITS DECAMP WITH BOOTS

—:o:—

MUNSHIGANJ, Dec. 18.

(Dacca.)

A dacoity was committed in the house of Babu Amulya Charan Chatterjee of Atpara, Srinagar, on the night of December 12. About 25 men armed with deadly weapons raided the house and left with a large amount in cash and ornaments by breaking open the iron safe. Five arrests have been made in this connection, bail petitions on behalf of some of them being rejected.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1930.

SAME TO US.

—:o:—

The official announcement that Lord Willingdon is to succeed Lord Irwin as Viceroy will be received in India with some surprise in so far as people give any thought at present to the incoming and out-going of officials, however eminent. Those who interested themselves in the matter in India and Britain indulged in a good deal of speculation these few weeks about the new appointment, and a number of persons from Mr. MacDonald down to Sir Malcolm Hailey were regarded as being in the running for the post. But nobody mentioned Lord Willingdon as even a possibility, thanks to the old tradition that an ex-provincial Governor should not come back to India as Viceroy. If there is any credit in breaking the tradition it goes less to the Premier than to the Opposition to whom he has made a further concession. Commander Kenworthy has good reason to remark: "It is a great pity that the largest party in Parliament which we hoped would continue to govern for the next generation could not send its own Viceroy to carry on its own policy." Millions of Indians now say: "It is a pity that India, who is out to win real freedom is not yet able to appoint her own son or nominee to govern her and carry on her own policy." That time being not yet, Indians say unconcernedly with Mr. Chintamani, "A worse as well as a better appointment could have been made."

There is also some truth in Mr. B. Shivarao's remark: "The appointment of a Viceroy is now less significant than formerly. Whether Lord Willingdon is successful or not will depend upon whether India is a Dominion or not." If India is a Dominion, Lord Willingdon can be trusted to adapt himself to his new environment. If India is not a Dominion in the very near future, not all his tact and charm will make him tolerable to India. Lord Willingdon is but too well-known to the people of Bombay. Like others who are credited with a certain amount of what is called sincerity, he might have meant well by India when he was here; but he yielded to the pressure of less well-meaning officials, with consequences in Bombay he could not possibly relish. And what torrents of water have since flowed down the Ganges! If Lord Willingdon acquits himself as a constitutional Governor-General, he will help India in one way. If even now he plays the autocrat or bureaucrat, he will unconsciously help India as a national irritant as the late Lord Birkenhead did. The mighty current of nationalism will move on unhindered in any case, as if twitting Governors with the words "Governors may come and Governors may go, but I go on for ever."

The British Liberal and Conservative papers unanimously approve of the selection as they are relieved to find that a Labourite has not been selected. Some of the Indians now in England approve because of their old habit of welcoming or pretending to welcome every newly appointed eminent official. Representative Indian opinion—in so far as it can be vocal and heard through prison walls—cannot possibly be so gushing. Just at present Congressmen will hardly give much thought to the appointment. For what is it to them whose ordinances send them to jail? And when it comes to negotiations they will not be taken in by empty words of tact or charm or sincerity or religious fervour. A sample of non-Congress opinion is to be found in Mr. G. A. Natesan's remark: "Lord Irwin's high character has saved India from disaster; and I venture to think that Lord Willingdon will work for the uplift of India to her proper place in British Commonwealth." Does Mr. Natesan refer to the nine Ordinances and 50,000 Satyagrahi prisoners and the Government of India's Despatch as betokening the high character that has saved India from disaster? And if the Indian people cannot lift themselves up from their inferiority complex, no non-Indian Governor-General can help them in that urgent task.

AN AMERICAN ESTIMATE.

—:o:—

Writing immediately after the plenary sessions of the Round Table Conference, the New York "Nation" said: "whatever unifying stiffness runs through the Indian delegation—and so far there has been a surprising amount of it—derives from Gandhi's strength. When Mr. Jinnah boldly took it for granted that Dominion Status, was the basis of deliberations, his boldness was only half his own." Perhaps Mr. Jinnah, or, for that matter his other colleagues, will not like it, yet as Gandhiji's strength is a fact even so is the amount of boldness attributed by the "Nation" to Mr. Jinnah a correct estimate. This is amply proved, first by the fact that our "delegates" have never dared publicly to acknowledge their real position vis-a-vis the country and Mahatma Gandhi. Subsequent developments at the Conference, also point to the existence of half the requisite boldness which is the same thing as lack of courage. For, many of them betrayed themselves as too weak to resist communalist impulses, while all of them fled from the relatively bold position that they had taken up in the beginning. They refused to be inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's strength. They merely tried to utilise it when they thought the use was profitable for their purpose.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT JOURNAL.

—:o:—

The October number of the Quarterly Journal of the Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay Presidency, contains several instructive articles. Notable among the contributors are Dr. G. T. Makhijani, who writes on Local Bodies and Public Health Administration, Mr. D. B. Advani, who writes on Municipalisation of Public Utilities, and Mr. T. H. Bird, who briefly reviews the Local Government administrative systems of France, United States of America and England. No less than three articles are contributed by the Assistant Editor, Mr. V. S. Divekar. Referring to the drastic step of supersession of certain local bodies during the last quarter, the Journal rightly observes: "No open and impartial inquiries were instituted, but action was taken on reports of Government officers only. Superseding local bodies for the action of the few elected members deprives the rate-payers of the benefits of Local Self-Government through popular will and makes the administration irresponsive." Local Self-Government has yet to be a reality in India.

EXHIBITIONS OF MARTIAL MIGHT.

—:o:—

ARE THEY NECESSARY?

(By Paul Fry)

The impressive scene, witnessed at the funeral of Babu Ganoo, has already been related in the Press. I am sorry that an attack of Influenza prevented me from commenting earlier on an incident that caused a painful surprise to one and all, and outraged seriously the feelings of the numerous crowd which followed the funeral. I mean the attitude of the Police and the Military which barred the passage of the mournful cortege in the vicinity of the Opera House. It was, to say the least, an unnecessary exhibition of armed force which the sad occasion never for a moment warranted. I cannot, of course, say whether the calling of the troops and armed police with fixed bayonets was calculated to overawe the vast crowd present. If it was, it had quite the opposite effect, for nothing was better calculated to disgust the public and wound the feelings of all classes of people who live in Bombay. I dare say that even the non-sympathisers with the National Movement could not feel very proud of this uncalled for display of force on such a sad occasion. The vast crowd was too sad to show more than a surprised attitude, for nobody thought that such an occasion would be availed of probably to convince the Ashmead Bartletts who are conducting propaganda for the Tory Press that the authorities are firm and determined to crush the National Movement with a strong hand. No decent person could, for a moment, think of that. Yet, the citizens of Bombay had to admit the fact that the object of the authorities was evidently to show the manifest. From a spectacular point of view, the occasion was well-chosen; for it was witnessed by almost all the representatives of the inhabitants of Bombay. When the cortege reached the Opera House the crowd could not have been less than 150,000 persons. There were Hindus of all castes present. Mahommedans of all stations in life were there in great numbers. Parsees, Christians, Jews, Sikhs and Pathans were there. Women were present in thousands, all bent on a sad mission—to render their last respect to a Hero and Martyr to the National Cause.

The orderly nature of the procession was the characteristic feature of the event. Nothing untoward happened from Dana Bunder, where the funeral procession started, its meandering through the city, right up to the Opera House where it was suddenly confronted by a force of soldiers and policemen with rifles, bayonets and lathis. Everyone asked if this disgusting display was at all necessary on such a sad occasion. Everybody restrained their anger. The story that the crowd reported to stone throwing, I have been unable to substantiate. Perhaps the story was convenient to justify the lachi charges that soon followed. Those lathi charges were absolutely unnecessary. The fact is that the lanes and byelanes in that locality are narrow and it was not an easy affair to clear out suddenly from such overcrowded thorough fares. Now that everything is over and the Bombay public have accepted this disgraceful incident as part of the insenate repressive measures that reign supreme all over India at present, I may venture to say that morally speaking that memorable event proved a great victory for the citizens of Bombay, who have been wonderfully disciplined and submit with dignity to these provocative methods. Once again the citizens of Bombay showed that by sheer moral force they can defeat the purpose of a coercive policy. Though casualties may be numerous and some prove serious, the spirit to conquer through soul force becomes more and more determined with every act of repression.

THAT 'DREADED SECTION.'

WILL LAWYERS HELP?

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—In view of the fact that n these days many persons are prosecuted and sentenced under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the third sub-clause of the said section 17, one requires to be very careful to avoid this dreaded section. I would, therefore, be very much obliged if any of your legal readers would kindly inform me, through your columns, whether the following acts may bring the persons concerned under this section:—

1. Supposing a person steps in the Dispensary of a medical man and addresses the doctor as follows, will the doctor be liable to prosecution?—"I am an active member of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there is going to be a meeting, under the auspices of the said Committee in two or three days. I am afraid I shall not be able to take part in it unless my foot that has been sprained gets well by that time. Will you kindly attend to me with the best of your skill to enable me to attend that meeting". The Doctor consents to do so. Is this an offence?

2. I go to a tailor and order him to make a suit for me so that I may attend such a meeting and I warn the tailor about it, the tailor to oblige me hurries up with the work. Is the tailor liable?

3. I meet a number of persons on the road who ask me the direction of the Azad Maidan. At the same time they inform me that they are going to attend a meeting banned under this section—Shall I be liable if I give them the direction of the said Maidan?

4. Three or four persons enter an Iranee shop and order tea. They ask the shop-keeper to hurry up as they have to attend such a meeting; the shop keeper facilitates them in this respect, namely by serving them before the other waiting customers. Is the shop-keeper liable?

5. Is the Bombay Municipality liable for constructing roads that lead to the localities where such meetings take place?

6. A number of persons get into a Tram Car and they announce that they are going to such a banned meeting. Is the Tramway Company liable for transporting such people?

7. A procession is passing and some of the persons taking part in it step into a shop and order some drinks. Is the shop-keeper liable for assisting these people?

—Yours, etc.,

LAYMAN.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND:

—:o:—

R. T. C. WORK REVIEWED.

(BY PROF. N. G. RANGA.)

The Round Table Conference has taken the first big decision in agreeing to the separation of Burma from India. The ease and readiness with which this momentous decision was taken by this group of Liberal capitalists, Conservative land-lords and timid Princes clearly indicated that Imperialism of any sort is wholly foreign to the mind of India. Contrast this with the attitude of Egypt towards Sudan and you see how impossible it is for Indian nationalism to contemplate any sort of domination over other countries. But we must not lose sight of certain fundamental considerations, in this enthusiasm of ours in favour of the right of every nation for self determination, regarding the relations between India and Burma. For instance, there is the question of apportioning the burden of national debt between India, Burma and England. It is evident that the conference in its anxiety to come to agreed decisions, will neglect England's obligation; but nationalist India cannot afford to absolve England of all her responsibilities. Then there are the rights of Indian immigrants, including the large number of Andhra and Tamilian workers, who are at present working under onerous conditions in Burma, and, in view of the fact that the London Conference does not have even a single delegate to stand up for them, it is too much to expect justice for them in London. Thirdly, the economic questions, such as the development of communications, fiscal policy, industrial and agricultural development and labour organisation have to be so settled as to assure a homogenous development in both India and Burma. Lastly, Indian nationalism cannot afford to leave Burma in the enjoyment of a political status which is, in any way, less than Dominion Status, if Indian freedom were to be assured of permanence. But the London Conference is not the fit body to ensure this much of success.

STATES SUBJECTS.

It is a singular fact that very little is said about the rights and place of the States subjects in this London gathering and not even Mr. Ramachandra Rao, the President of the States Subjects' Conference has said anything publicly to voice their grievances. That seventy millions of subjects of the States should have no representative of theirs in this Conference is alone sufficient to condemn this gathering but that their case should not even be discussed is indicative of the subjection of the British Indians to the supremacy of the Princes. The one thought that seems to influence the Indian delegates is to keep the Princes in good humour, lest the glorious edifice of federation should not materialise at all. But the fact that British Indians have no moral right to barter the rights and self-respect of the States subjects for the sake of their own freedom does not seem to weigh with these worthies.

Hitherto the plea, put forth by these Indian champions of Dominion Status has been that in course of time, through the usual processes of example and imitation, the States subjects will be able to wrest more and more power and privileges from their Princes as British Indians continue to progress in the enjoyment of their self-government.

Liberals' Timid Sympathy.

But in the last few days, even these timid representatives of British Indian Liberalism have come to realise that the enunciation of fundamental rights may be needed in order to stimulate more directly the interest of the State subjects in their legitimate aspirations. It is arguable how far the Princes will be willing to accept this harmless proposition, considering the fact that they are in a dominant position. The absurdity of the servile attitude of the British Indian delegates can be guessed, if it is learnt that these people are hesitating very seriously even to suggest that into the lower chamber of the Central Legislature, the representatives (of the States subjects and not the nominees of the Princes should be admitted. Thus, it appears as if the Princes would succeed in getting themselves represented in both the chambers, leaving out their subjects completely out of consideration. If this conference achieves anything at all, it is that the power and status of the princes will be permanently and statutorily stabilised. But fortunately, it is still true to say that the recommendations of this Conference will have no more weight than those of any group of well-meaning individuals who are interested in discussing national problems from their own points of view, without any regard to public opinion. Just as the report of the Simon Commission and the Despatch of the Government of India are dismissed as out of date, if not mischievous, so also the results of this Conference will be set aside as hopelessly unsatisfactory and useless.

AFTERMATH OF EMPIRE CONFERENCE.

As I have said in my first article, the Empire Conference of 1930 has had a very disturbing influence upon English political life. Mr. Bennet has been, it has since become abundantly clean, marching hand in glove with the Empire crusaders and he has succeeded in winning over General Hertzog to his idea of preferential tariffs within the Empire. The Conference met primarily to settle permanently some of the most important constitutional issues raised by the 1926 Conference and clarified by its sub-committee on Dominion legislation and it has achieved no small measure of success in this sphere. But since the very beginning, Mr. Bennet succeeded in centering public attention upon tariffs, thus raising unnecessary and harmful expectations in the Conservative circles and baffling the Liberal and Labour ranks. The Labour Government kept its sense of humour most admirably until the conference was over and even went out of its way to permit the existing preferential differences to remain for another three years in favour of the Dominions and to leave the door open for further discussions at Ottawa.

Unkind Cut.

But this only encouraged by Messrs. Bennet, aand Hertzog to shoot their parting shots at the much abused Labour Government and even to suggest that there might be a different government by the time the next meeting was held. It is no small wonder that Mr. J. H. Thomas found it impossible to keep his good humour, in the face of the continued misrepresentation carried on for the last two months by the Dominion premiers against his Government. Upshot of all this controversy was the characterisation by Mr. Thomas, of the Canadian Premier's proposal as humbug and this annoyed the Overseas Premiers and their British Conservative 'chelas' and Mr. Thomas tried but in vain to retrieve this diplomatic blunder when he proposed the toast of Mr. Forbes, the Premier of New Zealand. Indeed, he made matters worse by saying "we are glad to meet you but we are more glad that you should go away,' thus unburdening himself of the thought that must have tortured him and his colleagues during all these weeks. Mr. Bennet has vigorously retaliated this charge by abusing the British Government in the most unseemly manner and Mr. Forbes deplores this insult from the British Dominions Minister. Thus the Empire Conference has not only ended in smoke but has created a wholly unjustified bad impression of the Labour Government upon the conservative mind of the British. This Government seems to be destined to pay bitterly for its indecision, lack of courage and conviction in its imperial relations.

PRACTICALLY INDEPENDENT.

So, the Dominions can appoint their own Governors-General, Governors, Ambassadors and High Commissioners, can conclude trade and other non-political treaties betwixt themselves and other countries outside the Commonwealth and can hoist their own national flags, assume independent attitude in the Imperial Conferences and play independent role in international politics. No Dominion can be committed to international obligations, political or economic, to which it has not consented. Except for a few points, there is now practically no difference in the outword or inward contents of sovereignty between the British Dominions and any other independent nation. Under these circumstances, why should India insist upon her right for complete secession from this Empire? An answer to this has been given in my last article, in which I explained how a number of dispassionate observers believe that no material benefits can be derived by India by being in the Empire. I shall try to indicate here a few arguments to show why India, despite the growing independence of the Dominions in the so-called Commonwealth, should persist in her demand for practical independence. First of all, as long as India remains as a dependency in this Empire, she cannot gain a permanent seat on the League's Council, such as her area, population and industrial importance deserve. Secondly, it will not be possible for India to fight through the League and other similar international devices, for the full recognition of the rights and claims of her people in South Africa, Kenya and other British countries, as she will be bound, as long as she remained, as a 'dependency,' in the Em-

(Continued on Page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Women's Persistence.

Peaceful picketing of liquor shops is held by some High Courts to be not an offence, but volunteers seem to be daily arrested at Delhi for such picketing. It is reported that on the 18th nine lady volunteers were arrested while picketing the shop of Messrs. Bholaram and Son, wine dealers, and that on the 15th thirty-two ladies were arrested for an anti-liquor demonstration. And a later message says that on the 20th nineteen ladies including Shrimati Javatri Devi, the thirteenth Delhi Dictator, were arrested for picketing a liquor shop. It is, indeed, a feature of the times that our sisters refuse to be cowed down despite all the hardships they have to suffer in and out of jail for their part in the national campaign. It is no wonder that, inspired by their example, their brothers are prepared to face every conceivable risk in the performance of their duty by their country.

Hunger-Strike At Yerrowda.

About a thousand political prisoners in Yerrowada jail are said to be on hunger-strike as a protest against the wretched quality of the food given to them. The complaint against food and conditions in general at Yerrowda is an old one and it seems probable that the prisoners have tried before milder forms of protest and failed to obtain redress for their grievances. We trust, however, that the Jail authorities will avert a grave crisis by extending humane treatment to the hublest prisoners, especially in respect of food. We do not see why the experiment, tried in some jails, of allowing political prisoners, wherever their number is large enough, to manage their own kitchen, they being supplied with rations daily.

Pandit Jawaharlal's Fast.

Allegations of general ill-treatment of political prisoners, actual flogging and threats thereof have been freely made against the U. P. jail authorities and have been deeply exercising public mind. These reports have led Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his distinguished fellow-prisoners in the Naini Central jail to observe a 72-hour fast in sympathy with their unfortunate comrades. The step was not taken in a hurry. As Dr. Mahmud, who has just been released from the Naini Jail, says in an interview, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter asking the higher authorities for correct information regarding these reports and inquiring further, "If it was the outcome of a deliberate policy of the Government of the United Provinces that the political prisoners were being flogged." Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had also addressed a letter on the subject direct to the Governor. But not even the courtesy of a reply was vouchsafed to either. This slight to canons of ordinary politeness, where political prisoners are concerned may be desirable from an unimaginative officialdoms' point of view. But a straightforward reply would have been more desirable; that is, on the assumption that public opinion does count with the bureaucracy.

"Strange Even For The Punjab."

"A strange case, strange even for the Punjab" says the "Hindustan Times", "is reported from Amritsar. During the trial of Mr. Sohanlal arrested in connection with picketing, Mr. Diwan Chand Bhandari, a Barrister, who had been engaged to defend the accused, sought to enter the Court house in his professional capacity. It would seem, however, that the police were posted at the entrances with orders that nobody was to be allowed in. The Barrister attempted to send a chit to the Magistrate stating that he had been engaged to defend the accused... ...The Head Constable on duty thereupon informed him that he had been instructed not to bring in any chit to the Magistrate. After this, it is alleged, the father of the accused presented an application to the District Magistrate stating how his son's counsel was refused admission at the trial. On this application the District Magistrate is stated to have asked for an explanation from the aforesaid Magistrate. Meantime the accused had been tried and convicted". Commenting upon this incident, the paper says: "We dare say, if the facts are as reported, a re-trial will be ordered and the prtsent conviction quashed by an appellate court." We hope so. But what of the persons responsible for the accused's harassment,

"HUMBUG" NIGHT IN PARLIAMENT

—:o:—

TORIES HOWL AT THOMAS

A Word In Vogue With People Of Taste Says Snowden

A sensation was caused in the House of Commons last night by an emphatic declaration by Mr. J. H. Thomas (Secretary for the Dominions that the Preference offer of 3 per cent increase made by Mr. Bennett (Prime Minister of Canada) at the recent Imperial Conference was "humbug."

Amid the uproar that followed. protets were made from the Tory benches and the Speaker reproved Mr. Thomas for using "a colloquialism hardly suitable to the occasion.

Mr. Thomas did not withdraw the expression. "Any appeal by Mr. Speaker I must respect," he said.

Therefore I proceed at once to examine the proposals and let the House draw its own conclusions." Labour cheered him.

Facing the enraged Tories, Mr. Thomas said emphatically:

"We are not doing a disservice by speaking plainly. The Dominions speak plainly." (Labour cheers.)

DELIBERATE

But Mr. Thomas was careful to explain that he did not mean to suggest that Mr. Bennet personally was a "humbug." It was to Mr. Bennett's proposal that he applied the word.

Which of its several meanings —deception, trickery, hoax—Mr. Thomas had in his mind was not clear, but there was no doubt that he had chosen the word deliberately, and his choice was heartily endorsed by the Labour ranks behind him.

The incident arose after Mr. Baldwin, the Tory leader, had moved a vote of censure on the Government "for their failure to formulate any effective proposals for the extension of Empire Trade and for their refusal to consider the offers made by the Dominions."

Mr. Baldwin was careful to avoid saying whether he would have accepted Mr. Bennett's offer, and equally careful to avoid defining what offer he would have accepted. The whole speech was characteristically vague and woolly and without a word on the taxes on foreign food asked by Mr. Bennett.

IN FIGHTING MOOD

Mr. Thomas, who followed, soon made it clear that he was in fighting mood and intended to speak with the directness usually associated with the Dominions. He said:

"We are censured because we refused to accept the offer made by the Dominions. I say clearly and definitely that if any offers had been made that would help the trade of this country, and give employment to our people and not injure them. It would have been our duty not only to have considered them but to have accepted them."

Then came the passage that caused the uproar. Slowly and deliberately he said:

"We did not accept them for the simple reason, as I shall show that there never was such humbug as this proposal." (Tory cries of "Shame!" and "Withdraw!") They were asked, he proceeded, to put a tax on foodstuffs and in return the Canadian Government were prepared to give us additional preference of 10 per cent. of that in operation—that was to say, as Mr. Bennet explained when they asked him, that an existing preference of 30 per cent would become 33 per cent.

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The tariff against us was not to be reduced. That was to remain the same. What was the good of offering us 3 per cent. increase in preference when the tariff against us was prohibitive? (Labour cheers.)

Some uproar still continued on the Tory benches, and after Mr. Thomas had taunted Mr. Baldwin with knowing perfectly well that he could not have accepted Mr. Bennett's offer. Captain Peter MacDonald, the Conservative member of Isle of Wight, rose to ask indignantly: "Can Mr. Thomas explain to the House whom he called humbug, and why?".

Labour Members: "He called no one a humbug."

Captain MacDonald: "He has made a very serious allegation, and I think we are entitled to know against whom he makes it, and if he is going to substantiate it." (Tory cheers).

Mr. Thomas: "I never said and never intended to say that any individual was a humbug. I said distinctly the proposals were humbug."

He then proceeded to show why he thought so.—"News Chronicle."

SNOWDEN ON "HUMBUG."

Referring to the word "humbug" used by Mr. Thomas, the Chancellor said he had taken the trouble to turn up Murray's dictionary and this was what it said: "This is a word very much in vogue with people of taste and fashion. (Loud laughter). It is, indeed, a fine piece of makeweight in conversation, and some men deceive themselves so egregiously as to think they mean somthing by it." (More laughter.)

"HUMBUG" AND "BUNKUM" ENTER STATELY HOUSE

—:o:—

Their Lordships Shudder

The words "humbug" and "bunkum" trespassed into the stately House of Lords. They were received with a dignified murmur of disapproval.

Lord Hailsham, the former Tory Lord Chancellor, sponsored them, but with obvious unwillingness. For some time, in moving that the noble lords deplored the failure of the Government to grasp the opportunity offered them by the Imperial Conference, he fastidiously avoided repeating the word used by Mr. Thomas to describe the 3 per cent. offer made by Mr. Bennet (Prime Minister of Canada) and by Mr. Snowden to describe "Empire Free Trade."

"The offensive and wholly unjustified phrase"—the "elegant phraseology"—such were the means by which at first he avoided offending their lordships' ears. But the time came when he could no longer hold back the actual words. The sound of both of them broke without warning on the calm, unruffled atmosphere. "Between the words 'humbug' and 'bunkum', said Lord Hailsham abruptly, "there is little to choose."

Their lordships shuddered.—"News Chronicle."

PROMISING ENGINEER.

Mr. M. P, M, Kanga,

Mr. Maneck Kanga returned to India on Wednesday last after several years' study in the U. S. A. the Continent and England. He secured about 2-1|2 years ago a double M.Sc. degree of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology one in Chemical Engineering and the other in Fuel and Gas Engineering.

After taking these degrees in less than four years, Mr. Kanga spent two years under the supervision of Messrs. Perin and Marshall in the Perry Iron and Steel works, the gigantic Sasquehanna River Station of the Metropolitan Edison Company using powdered fuel for power generation, and lastly in the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, where he specialised in open hearth practice. He then proceeded to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, where he made a close survey of the largest steel, carbonisation and power plants. Mr. Kanga's tour of observation of German engineering concerns was very helpful to him. He was received very courteously and every help was given him in his studies.

A young engineer of acknowledged technical qualifications and with considerable plant experience of the latest developments in fuel economy in the most important manufacturing countries of the world a brilliant opportunity awaits him in helping to promote the development of chemical engineering in his own country.

Picketing In Porbandar.

(From A Correspondent.)

PORBANDAR, Dec. 16.

The Boycott movement has at last overcome the apathy of Porbandar—the cradle-home of Mahatmaji. As arranged by the Picketing Mandal in the early morning of the 15th, Mr. C. L. Mankad, at the head of a band of twenty, launched the campaign against foreign clothes by marching through the high road of the cloth market. The merchants took no notice. This slow but sure propaganda has awakened the people and annoyed the merchants. Two picketers had silently to submit to their wrath. Merchants have also lodged complaints against picketing to the Dewan Saheb.

Complete hartal was observed by the cloth merchants owing to the vigorous picketing. A meeting was held at night to sympathise with the victims of the blows and to show a feeling of condemnation towards the suicidal activities of the merchants.

Merchants Negotiate For Settlement.

(From A Correspondent.)

PORBANDAR, Dec. 17

On the 16th further progress was not seen. The situation was 'status quo'. Merchants accompanied by mob arranged a cordon to Swadeshi store, a certified dealer. Picketers and merchants negotiate for mutual amicable settlement. The State has observed silence. Picketers failed to resist the force silently witnessed the opera, and made a retreat. The Swadeshi store seeks police defence. Hartal was resumed.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS.

DACCA, Dec. 16.

The sixth Indian Philosophical Congress will be held at Dacca on December 20th, 22nd and 23rd.

Mr. K. Nazimuddin, Minister for Education, Bengal, will open the proceedings after which the General President, Prof. A. R. Wadia, officiating Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, will deliver the address. A reception Committee has been formed with Professor G. H. Langlef, Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University as Chairman.—A. P.

100 YOUTHS PICKET A SHOP.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR Dec. 20.

Ghoghabori, a local cloth merchant having attacked five picketers violently two days ago caught about 100 students as a protest against this have begun mass picketing at his shop and have decided not to leave the spot till he gets all his foreign stuff sealed and tenders a written apology for his behaviour. The youths have been at his shop for five hours.

PICKETING A WINE SHOP.

—:o:—

29 Ladies Sentenced In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

Of the sixty ladies arrested in the course of three days for picketing the liquor shop of Messrs. Bholaram 29 were sentenced, today to a fine of Rs. 200 in default to six months' simple imprisonment. Nine who were under age were let off with a warning.

Congress organised a mock funeral procession carrying the effigy of Mr. Bholaram, proprietor of the wine shop but the procession was dispersed by police. It is reported that some people have received minor injuries hile the crowd was being dispersed by police.

The premises of the wine shop is strongly guarded and the first Class Magistrate is posted there.—A. P.

20 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED IN KARACHI

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 21.

A procession was taken out this evening in the city followed by a mass meeting. Ladies formed a good portion procession. Fatehchand Madangopal has made complaint to police few weeks back resulting in the arrest of three prominent Congress workers and one swadeshi cloth merchant. A week back he removed from here his whole stock of foreign cloth up-country, when fourteen Congress volunteers were arrested for preventing the removal of his goods.

Twenty volunteers including salt selling volunteers and one Municipal Councillor Merarji await trial to-morrow.

—:o:—

INDORE NEWS.

(From a Correspondent).

INDORE, December 19.

Indore is generally very cold in these days. We had intense heat and heavy rains this year and so it was expected that we might have intense cold also, but this expectation has been falsified. This in not a good sign for crops particularly for wheat.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

Social life in Indore is practically extinct. Not long ago Indore was full of various kinds of social activities. Since the last four or five years of the minority administration social life is greatly neglected and allowed to die out, owing mainly to the apathetic attitude of the authorities.

MORE TAXES?

The Government are thinking of imposing a number of new taxes on different comodities like gold, cloth, tobacco, etc. This has caused a great sensation. The merchant classes are talking of leaving Indore for Ujjain, where, it is said, greater facilities are given to tradesmen. This will be irreparable loss to Indore and timely efforts should be made to remove the cause of discontent.

In these days of general commercial depression it will not be wise to impose additional taxes. We wish to draw the attention of our Maharaja to this state of affairs. We hope he will prove himself equal to the occasion and refuse to be wrongly guided.

JUDGE'S IDEA OF LENIENCY

Sequel To Chittagong Flag Procession.

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 18.

Mr. M. Ayer, I.C.S., Additional District and Sessions Judge has disposed of a criminal appeal preferred by Dr. Bankim Chandra Das, M.B., a medical practitioner of Chittagong, who was let off with an admonition by a First Class Magisitrate in a case in which he was sent up for trial under Section 108 I.P.C. (obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duties).

CHASED BY POLICE.

A black flag procession was organised by several local volunteers when the Education Minister visited Chittagong in July last. Some of the men were chased by the police and they took shelter in the verandah of Dr. Das who, according to prosecution, offered resistance to the police. Thereupon he was placed under arrest.

The doctor brought a counter case against the police on a charge of assault and against the conviction he preferred the appeal.

The judge refused to interfere and added that the doctor had rather been leniently dealt with.—A. P.

INDIA

ALONE CAN MAKE

High-Class Soaps

Cheaply Not Europe

There is no country in the world better endowed by nature with means for material prosperity than INDIA is and yet there is no country in the world more poverty-stricken. We look on helplessly while other countries enrich themselves at our expense.

Take the instance of SOAP. No European country has such facilities for making high-class toilet soaps cheaply as India has. Soap is made either from animal fats or vegetable oils. Animal fats are largely used in Europe for edible purposes and their supplies are so limited that fish oils are used as butter substitutes after a chemical treatment called Hodrogenation. Oil seeds are imported into Europe at heavy cost from India and other countries. The price of good animal fats and vegetable oils being thus very high, many European soap makers are using in the manufacture of soap such loathsome materials as SLAUGHTER HOUSE OFFAL, (see Gadd's Book on soap making) fats from DEAD COWS and PIGS and greases recovered by boiling down animal matter obtained from STREET SWEEPING (See "Scientific American" of December, 1926, page 439).

To the high cost of European soaps should be added the high profits of the makers. The prices are further loaded by the freight and middleman's charges and further yet by the import duty. THUS FOREIGN SOAPS WHEN CHEAP, CANNOT BUT BE VERY BAD.

Oil seeds suitable for making high-class toilet soaps are produced largely in India Godrej's Indian made Vegetable Toilet Soaps are all guaranteed free from animal fats. THE HIGHER QUALITIES, THAT IS NOS. 1 and 2, ARE BETTER THAN ALL IMPORTED SOAPS by reason of the presence of extract of benzoine (which gives them their chocolate colour), oil of nutmegs and such other substances as are known to have a beneficial effect on the skin. GODREJ'S CHEAPEST SOAPS ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED SOAPS. They are perfectly pure and free from uncombined alkali.

In the "Times of India" of 2nd November, 1928, it is said that skin diseases are increasing alarmingly in India and it is owing to the use of cheap foreign soaps.

Sole Agents:

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.,

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"LIBERTY" OFFICES SEARCHED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

The offices of the "Liberty" were searched this evening in connection with the publication of a statement by the President, Bengal Civil Disobedience Council, on December 18 and the report of the Burrabazar picketing in this morning's issue. Manuscript copies were seized. No arrest was made. —A. P.

PRAYERS FOR MOTILAL'S HEALTH.

—:o:—

SHEGAON OBSERVES "PRISONERS' DAY".

Navajivan Tarun Sangh, Shegaon celebrated a "Prisoners' Day" on December 19. On the 18th a Nam Saptah was organised through all the 51 villagers which are under Shegaon Circle for the hale and health of all political prisoners and also for the good health of Pandit Motilal Nehru. On 19th a great procession was organised in which ten thousand people took part. After the procession jail food was given to thousand of people without any cast distinction. In the evening. Mr. Krishnarao Garadgaonkar, president, "War Council" Buldana District. Mr. Marathe, Secretary, Berar Provincial War Council and President, Rkola District 26th Council. Mrs. Taraben, Mr. Mahomed Hussein. Dr. Sharkar of Dadar and others addressed a crowded meeting.

COMPLAINT AGAINST BAD FOOD.

Prisoners' Satyagraha.

JAIL SUPERINTENDENT INVESTIGATES.

POONA, December 21.

About 500 Civil Disobedience prisoners in Yeravda Jail refused to take food yesterday morning complaining against the method of cooking and serving.

The Superintendent of the Jail talked with the prisoners and as a result of his intervention half the number resumed taking food last evening while a further 100 prisoners took food at mid-day to-day.

It is expected that the remaining prisoners will agree to take food to-morrow when the Superintendent will again investigate into their complaints.—A. P.

DACCA RIOTERS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

DACCA, Dec. 18.

Mr. S. N. Chatterji, Sub-Divisional Officer, South Sadar, has committed to the court of sessions Syed Ali and Mazibar Rahman of the Chowk under Sections 302 I. P. C., (murder) and 201 I.P.C. (concealing the body) in connection with the death of Babu Profulla Kumar Bose, a pleader of Dacca, during the last communal disturbances.—A. P.

Punjab Worker Pleads For Equal Status.

ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN "THE GANDHI OF FRONTIER."

The "Bande Matram" of Lahore has published the following interview of Lala Shamlal, a Congress worker of Rohtak who was recently released from the Gujrat Jail. Lala Shamlal said to the press representative:—

As I was taking exercise daily and was very particular about my food I could keep good health in jail. Apart from the Civil Disobedience movement personally I think that every Nationalist worker should spend some time in jail. If persons belonging to higher classes do so it would be still better. Because then they will realise as to what extent human needs can be minimised and how absolutely unnecessary it is to exploit poor people for their personal comforts. And once they realise that, they will never oppress the poorer classes.

UNSYMPATHETIC DOCTORS.

Though the Superintendent of Jail is very strict he does not harass the prisoners. But the medical arrargements in the jail are very disappointing. The stock of medicines is meagre and the attitude of the doctors is unsympathetic. It is due to this reason that political prisoners have resolved not to seek any medical relief from the doctors in jail.

Though eminent medical men like Drs. Ansari, Khanchand, Satyapal and Dr. Gopichand are in the same jail their advice is never accepted. Sardar Hari Singh, a political prisoner from Jhaj, was suffering from acute pain in his throat. Dr. Ansari advised that an operation was necessary, but when the jail doctor was informed by the patient of what Dr. Ansari had suggested he retorted that. that "prisoner" (Dr. Ansari) had no business to give his opinion in the matter. Sardar Harisingh thereupon sent an application to the Inspector General of Prisons stating that he was prepared to undergo the operation at his own expense.

He was informed by the Inspector General that he could do so provided he was prepared to pay extra money at the rate of Rs. 88 per month for the special police force that would be required to guard him in the Hospital. Sardar Harisingh will now undergo the operation but he will have to pay extra money for it.

"C" CLASS PRISONERS' LOT.

So far as the higher authorities are concerned they seldom treat political prisoners save with scant courtesy. Political prisoners in 'C' class are treated most inhumanly and from the very treatment it is evident that the Government want to break the spirit of the political workers but no Government in the world has ever succeeded in such an attempt.

N. W. F. AND SWARAJ.

There are many political prisoners in the Gujrat Jail from the N. W. F. Province. These persons have taken a very prominent part in the present struggle and have thus given a crushing reply to those who insinuate that Muslims are not with the present movement. It is absurd to suggest that in any scheme of Swaraj the N. W. F. Province will be placed on a lower level. The N W F Province is decidedly a source of great strength to India and it is no more a danger as it was supposed to be in the past

GANDHI OF THE FRONTIER.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who is now undergoing his sentence in the Gujrat jail is the most revered leader of the Frontier Province. When people in other parts of India come to know the work that he has done in that province the whole of India will hail him as a great National leader.

We regret that Mahatmaji should have selected the Ali Brothers as his lieutenants. If he had chosen Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan he would have proved to be really worthy of that honour. He is prepared to everything sacrifice for the Nation.

People in other parts of India do not know the hardships and sufferings that the Frontier Pathans have undergone.

Hashim Gul, a member of the Khudal Khidmatgar Corps died in Peshawar. Frontier prisoners in the Gujrat Jail received the news with great sorrow. They have asked me to convey their message to their comrades outside that prayers should be offered after Friday prayers for the soul of the deceased volunteer.

I had a talk with Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan on the Afridi question also. He stated that the allegation against the Afridis that they do not want peace is absolutely false. The root of the whole trouble lies in the repressive policy of the Government. If the Government porsue the present policy for a longer time it is sure to have a very bad effect on the relations of both the parties which it will be very difficult to cement.

CHICAGO GANGSTER JAILED.

—:o:—

"Bottles" Gets Three Years For Violating "Dry" Laws.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Chicago.—Ralph "Bottles" Capone (eldest brother of the notorious gangster Scarface Al Capone) has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for avoiding payment of income-tax and conspiring to violate the Prohibition Act. Frank Nitti and Jake Guzik, two henchmen of "Scarface" have been sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a half and three years respectively. Nitti who pleaded guilty, has been permitted to spend the Christmas with his family before being taken to jail.—Reuter's Special.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

ITS PLACE IN INDIAN TEXTILES.

(By B. B. Joshi.)

The textile manufacturers have most thoroughly exploited the artificial silk Yarn as soon as it was put in the market as a commercial product available in unlimited quantity for any department of textile manufacturing. In the beginning new fibre was successfully utilised in the manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods. The brightness in appearance and smooth slippery handle being the chief qualities of this silk, it is largely made use of now-a-days, not only in combination with Cotton and wool but in place of goods wholly or partially from pure silk. There is no objection now to the use of artificial silk as it has indicated its introduction as a textile material of general use so far as the construction and its decorative value in the embellishment of textile fabrics of every description both knitted and woven is concerned. The above statement can be justified from the following import figures of artificial silk yarn from various countries into India, especially Bombay.

PECULIAR FEATURE.

The artificial silk Yarn was imported appreciably in 1918-19, in India it being about 51000 lbs. The peculiar feature of this country is that not only artificial silk yarn is imported in huge quantity on account of no manufactur. of this material in India but a fair amount of imports are made of cotton goods piece goods with artificial sil, yarn

(In thousands of lbs.)

Imports of Artificial silk Yarn in India in lbs.		
1927	1928	1929
8478	6927	7992
Imports of Artificial silk Yarn in Bombay in lbs.		
7295	4295	4996
Imports of Artificial silk Yarn in India in lbs. from United Kingdom		
—	1745	1471
From Italy		
—	2363	4133
Imports of Artificial silk Yarn in Bombay in lbs. From United Kingdom		
—	813	571
From Italy		
—	2356	3013
Imports of Cotton piece-goods with Artificial silk Yarn in India in Yards		
44598	58835	47127
Imports of Cotton piece-goods with Artificial silk Yarn in Bombay in Yards		
24804	35787	31057
Imports of Cotton piece-goods with Artificial silk Yarn in India in Yards From United Kingdom		
—	16206	7433
From Italy		
—	20645	11817
From Japan		
—	2114	16167
Imports of Cotton piece-goods with Artificial silk Yarn in Bombay in Yards From United Kingdom		
—	8954	4406
From Italy		
—	10333	6584
From Japan		
—	892	10678

Referring to the above figures it will be seen that India has failed to give importance to this new fibre. The difference between this country and other countries is that the latter have utilised the new fibre in the manufacture of Cotton and Knitted goods after it was manufactured there while the former is dependent on other countries for her supply, in spite of the fact that her import trade in Artificial silk Yarn amounts to somewhere Rs 400 lakhs and that of Cotton piece-goods with artificial silk Yarn to about Rs. 300 lakhs. This new fibre as well as the mixed Cotton goods are imported from United Kingdom, Japan, America, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland and Germany out of which Italy and United Kingdom were and are the chief suppliers and Japan has recently made enormous progress so far as introduction of Japanese piece-goods with artificial silk silk is concerned in India, at the expense of United Kingdom and Italy as can be readily seen from the above figures.

BOMBAY'S LARGE SHARE.

Bombay imports at present about 62 per cent. of the total imported artificial silk Yarn. Yarn. In the year 1927 Bombay imported about 37 per cent. of the total artificial silk Yarn. Thus at present there has been a reduction of about 25 per cent. So far as cloth is concerned, Bombay holds the premie position even though a manufacturing centre. She imports about 65 per cent of the total piece-goods with artificial silk Yarn as shown in above figures.

The above figures reveal the fact that the Bombay Presidency utilises the bulk of the artificial silk and piece-goods made with it. Moreover, imports in this country receive healthy encouragement even at the hands of the Government of India. When import duty on artificial silk Yarn was reduced from 15 per cent. to 7-12 per cent. Sir George Rainey remarked "It is quite clear that the public are demanding this new kind of fabric in which artificial silk plays a part and the only result as far as I can see the reduction of duty can have, is that more of these fabrics will be made in India and less will be imported." The Indian Merchants Chamber protested against this move on the part of the Government. Unfortunately there is none to remark that if an enterpriser comes forward to establish an artificial silk Yarn manufacturing works in India more duty will have to be imposed on the imported material.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

After having seen the position of artificial silk, Yarn and piece-goods mixed with it in India with special reference to Bombay it will not be out of place to know the general outlines of manufacture of artificial silk. There are four processes in use for the manufacture of artificial silk namely. (1) Viscose process. (2) Nitrocellulose process. (4) Cuprammonium process. About 90 per cent. of the total production is manufactured by the Viscose process, 7 per cent by the Nitro-cellulose process, 2 per cent by the Acetate process and 1 per cent. by the Cuprammonium process.

Artificial silk is now classed as third in importance following Cotton and wool. The world production is however only 5 per cent. of the Cotton spun. The price of the Viscose silk is about 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of that of natural silk, 25 per cent. cheaper than the worsted Yarn of similar counts and about 3.3 per cent. higher than mercerized cotton.

TRADE UNIONS NOT STANDING STILL.

—:o:—

Statistics Show Increasaed Membership.

For the first time since 1924 a larger total membership in a smaller number of Trade Unions is shown in returns for 1929 collected by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, published in the current Ministry of Labour "Gazette".

The statistics relate to a total of 1,114 Trade Unions known to be in existence at the end of 1929, including organisations of salaried and professional employees as well as manual workers, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In 1928 there were 1,126 Unions. Last year 20 Unions were dissolved; 8 Unions amalgamated with other Unions; and 16 new Unions (with a total membership of only 4,000) were formed. The net result of these developments in 1929 was a decrease of 12 Unions. The aggregate membership of all the Unions rose from 4,794,000 at the end of 1928 to 4,833,000 at the end of 1929, an increase of 39,000.

Compared with the pre war position, the Trade Unions are much stronger in numbers and better consolidated. In 1913 there were 1,260 Unions, with a total membership of 3,702,000. Numbers have thus grown by more than 700,000, an increase of 17 per cent. in 1929 as compared with 1913; whilst the number of Unions has fallen by no less than 155.

AMALGAMATIONS

The report emphasises the fact that a considerable part of the reduction in the number of Unions is the result of amalgamations. Since 1920, when membership and organisation were at the peak, there has been a net decrease of 254 in the number of Unions, and the reduction due to amalgamations in the period was 204. Amalgamations also explain a large part of the fall of 12 in the number of Unions between 1928 and 1929, and the significance of these figures would be much greater but for the formation of 16 new Unions with the relatively small total membership of 4,000 during the year under review.

Detailed statistics show that of the 32 groups into which the Trade Unions have been classified, there was an increase in the total membership of 21 groups, and a decrease in 11 groups. The groups which show increases include the metals, machines and conveyances group with a percentage increase of 7.7; hosiery, bleaching and dyeing, etc., in the textile group; wood-working and furniture manufacture; paper and printing; bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, and builders' labourers in the building trades group; railway service in the transport group; national and local Government group, and the teachers' group.

ORGANISATION.

The degree of organisation in the various industries and trades is shown in figures showing the distribution of the total membership of the Trade Unions. The Unions covering the manufacturing industries had 41 per cent. of the entire organised membership of the Trade Unions, and of these the Unions in the metal groups with 613,000 members and the textile groups with 592,000 members account for 25 per cent. of the total membership of all Unions. The Unions in the railway service, other transport and general labour account for 27 per cent. of the aggregate membership of all Unions; mining and quarrying for 13 per cent.; and 19 per cent. is represented in the commerce, distribution and finance groups, teaching, Government and entertainment and miscellaneous groups. In the manufacturing industries, the male members represent 77 per cent of the total membership of Unions forming the group, 90 per cent. in transport and general labour; and nearly 100 per cent. in mining and quarrying. Nearly 60 per cent. of the total female membership of the Unions is concentrated in two groups—the textile with 324,000 women members, and the teaching group with 149,000 women members.

The number of Trade Union federations has fallen continuously since the end of 1917, largely owing to amalgamations, but there was a slight increase in 1929 as compared with the previous year. In 1917 there were 182 federations with a gross membership of 6,481,000; last year there were no more than 78 of these bodies, with a gross membership of 3,232,000—the largest of them being the Miners' Federation. Allowing for duplication of membership in several federations, the figures show that of the aggregate total of 4,833,000 members in all Unions, about 2,138,000, or 44 per cent. are affiliated to federations.

The Trades Union Congress, which is not regarded as a federation for the purpose of the Chief Registrar's statistics, reported at its 1930 Congress a total affiliated membership of 3,744,000, as compared with 3,573,000 in the previous year.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

—:o:—

For Week Ending 13th December.

CHOLERA.

During the week there were in all 426 attacks and 219 deaths due to cholera against 554 and 320 in the previous week. Including Town Circles East Khandeish district reported 7 attacks and 4 deaths against 7-4. West Khandesh 31 attacks and 16 deaths against 52-36; Nasik 23 attacks and 11 deaths against 32-19; Thana no attack and one death against 7-0; Koloba 38 attacks and 22 deaths against 25-18; Poona 52 attacks and 31 deaths against 70-67; Ahmednagar 23 attacks and 13 deaths against 49-22; Sholapur 17 attacks and 8 deaths against 12-5; Satara 77 attacks and 32 deaths against 64-39; Ratnagiri 22 attacks and 9 deaths against 15-9; Belgaum 31 attacks and 30 deaths against 26-14 and Bijapur 47 attacks and 39 deaths against 191-86.

Mahad town had 4 attacks and 2 deaths; Wai 6-3; Belgaum Cantonment 1-0; Gokak 5-2; Bijapur 2-2; Bagalkot 1-1 and Bombay City 5-3.

Special Inoculators, Medical Officers in charge of Dispensaries Inspecors of Sanitation and Vaccination, and vaccinators carried on the usual anti-cholera measures.

The following are the figuress of inoculations by districts:—

District.	No. of inoculations.
Nasik	624
Kolaba	604
Ahmednagar	104
Satara	713
Ratnagiri	383
District.	**No. of innoculations.**
Belgaum	1,013
Bijapur	861
Total	4,306
Total up to previous week	1,31,310
Grand total	135,616

PLAGUE.

In the Presidency proper there were in all 182 attacks and 98 deaths from plague against 143 and 79 in the previous week. The returns by districts including Town Circles are as follows:—Surat 3 attacks and 3 deaths against 4-2; Satara 6 attacks and 5 deaths against 8-9; Belgaum 48 attacks and 26 deaths against 16-10; Dharwar 70 attacks and 38 deaths against 66-33; Bijapur 38 attacks and 17 deaths against 30-16 and Kanara 13 attacks and 6 deaths against 19-9.

The Plague Inspector, District Local Board, Satara set 198 traps in 10 villages during the week and 438 rats were caught. 5,575 baits were laid of which 320 disappeared.

As a result of the ratting operations started in Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur districts, 3,403 rats were caught and destroyed during the week.

Baits of Barium Carbonate were made use of in Belgaum town for the destruction of rats, 2,906 baits were set in different localities of this town.

Anti-plague inoculations were performed as under:—

District	No. of innoculations.
Belgaum	1,353
Dharwar	945
Bijapur	2,705
Kanara	298
Total	5,301
Total up to previous week	40,802
Grand Total	46,103

SMALL-POX.

The following is the extent of the prevalence of small-pox in the Presidency by districts including Town Circles during the week:—West Khandesh one attack and one death; East Khandesh 10-2; Thana 23-4; Ahmednagar 6-2; Sholapur 10-2; Satara 1-0; Belgaum 23-3; Dharwar 25-1; Bijapur 38-5; Kanara 4-1; and Thar and Parkar 6-0. Total 140 attacks and 21 deaths against 121-19 in the previous week

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum:—The total number of doses of lymph despatched from the Belgaum Vaccine Institute to the different affected parts of the Presidency during the week was 29,365.

INFLUENZA.

One attack was reported from Bombay City during the week.

MALARIA.

Special Medical Officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the Presidency proper did the following work during the week:—

No. of villages visited 122; No. of persons treated 2,779; No. treated for Malarai 2,154 of children examined for spleen 1,337; No. found with enlarged spleen 487.

The Touring Medical Officers on anti-malarial duty in Sind treated 1,833 persons for the following diseases during the week:—

1,104 for malaria, 37 for bowel complaints, 188 for respiratory diseases and 459 for other complaints.

Two hundred and eighty-eight children were examined out of which 195 had enlarged spleen.

COMPANY FAILURES AND THEIR CAUSES.

—:o:—

A meeting was held under the auspicies of the Indian Societies of Accountants and Auditors in the Commerce Graduates Association rooms, where a paper on the interesting subject of Company failures and their causes was read by Mr. N. J. Shah, presided over by Principal Sohrab R. Davar.

Mr. Shah while dealing with the subject laid stress on the fact that a large number of the failures were due to internal and external causes. Among the internal causes he stated that there were cases such as incompetence, want of proper organisation, poor publicity, vested interest of Managing Agent's assistants, insufficient capital or over-capitalisation.

PROPER ATTENTION NOT PAID.

The lecturer said to start with proper attention was not paid as to what exact amount of capital would be necessary in order to float a Company. The result was that when a Company was floated with less capital than was necessary or excessive capital it resulted in failure. He also stated that the prospectuses of many Companies gave glowing accounts and promises to the public which were very exaggerated and many times misled them.

With reference to Managing agents the lecturer said that that was also a system which required proper legislative checks, which was another cause of Company failures. The Managing agencies were run by people who either did not care to properly organize and give proper publicity, or were incapable of doing so.

GOVT. CONTROL WANTED.

In opening the discussion Mr. Adarbad) stated that some form of Government inspection was necessary to keep a check on certain branches of finance over which the ordinary auditor in the usual course of duties had no control. This system was in force in other countries like Canada, and we could very well have it here.

Professor Joshi dealt with the Managing Agency system and said that it was an old system which perhaps with proper legislation could be allowed to remain by bringing about such improvements as may be necessary.

Principal Davar said that that was a national question of great importance, because industries in th future had to be developed to meet the cry for Swadeshi all over the country, and the modern organisation on which they can only be developed is through the formation of large joint stock Companies. In view of that perfect Company organisation was absolutely necessary and that could only be brought about with a more perfect Company Act than we have at present.

WHY LORD CURZON LEFT INDIA.

—:o:—

Lord Midleton Tells.

Lord Midleton, in a speech at Guildford last week when he received a presentation to mark his fifty years in politics, said that he would speak for the first time on a subject on which he had kept silent for twenty-five years—the resignation of Lord Curzon from the Viceroyalty of India.

"The trouble was that Lord Curzon desired to direct the foreign policy of India without regard to the effect that it might have on the whole Empire. He felt it necessary to advise operations in Tibet which greatly moved Russia and Afghanistan. Great Britain had just emerged from the South African War, but no one in his senses would have contemplated such a thing as a further war with Russia of Afghanistan if it could possibly be avcided. All the Cabinet of twenty, practically all admirers of Lord Curzon and at least half of them intimate friends were unanimous in feeling that his fears were not justified and they were not prepared to make those communications to the two Powers which he desired to make."

Lord Midleton, who was Secretary for India from 1903 to 1905 (the year of Lord Curzon's return), said that Lord Balfour had expressed a wish shortly before he died that the matter should be cleared up, as he thought Lord Curzon's biography might be read as attributing the withdrawal of Lord Curzon from the Viceroyalty to a personal difference with a great soldier.—"Manchester Guardian."

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

December 20th.

Ahmedi, Charmount, Alleppy.
Bankura, Darkee, Busrah.
Varela, Ramsay, Busrah.
Khandalla, Baird, Durban.
Vita, Betangh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

December, 21st

City of Benares, Jackson, Karachi.
Almkerk, Wykers, Karachi.
Honolulu Maru, Matonda, Kobe.

LOADING.

December 20th.

Steamer Gairsoppa, Karachi

S S Ahmedi:—The S. Hasam Coy's steamer Ahmedi, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Alleppy, with a general argo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S. N. Coy's steamer Bankura arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 38 passengers.

S S Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 134 passengers.

S S Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Benares:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Benares, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour from Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Almkerk:—The E. D. Sassoon Coy's steamer Almkerk, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Honolulu Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Honolulu Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, December 20.

No.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 27-12, M M and Co.
3 Haliartus, Dunkirk, 24-12, J Finlay and Co.
5 Aquileia, Genoa, 25-12, L T and M F.
11 City of Benares, Karachi 21-12 K. Nixon and Co.
12 Almkerk, Karachi, 20-12, L Edward Ltd.
13 Dumana, London, N.F. M M and Co.
16 City of York Liverpool 27-12 K. Nixon Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

—:o:—

5 Ahmedi, Karachi, 21-12, S. Hassam & Co.
7 Orna, Calcutta, 21-12, M M and Co.
8 Jalaveera, Moulmein. 20-12, Scindia S N Co.
9 Hankow Maru, Kobe, 24-12, O S Kaisha.
10/11 Honolulu Maru, Kobe, 22-12, O S Kaisha.
12/13 Gairsoppa, Karachi 24-12 M M and Co.
15 Alavi, Red Sea Ports, 20-12, T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Sophie Marie, M Coast, 19-12, Merchant S N Co.
B Narmahal, TuticorinM 28-12 T Morrison and Co.
F Rizwani, Jeddah, 30-12, T Morrison and Co.
L Rahmani, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

—:o:—

FROM LONDON

Rajputana, 26-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Naldera 3-1-30, P & O S Co.
Ranpura, 9-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Malwa, 16-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 23-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 30-1-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Hatimura, 9-12-30 M M and Co.
Mundra 6-1-31 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano, 22-12-30 J F Co.

FROM OSLO.

Agra, 13-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd

FROM HAMBURG.

Wardenfels, 21-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd
Birkenfels, 5-1-31, L Edward Ltd.
Agtekerk, 12-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rhenfels, 19-1-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Genora 13-1-31 M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna, 25-12-30 L T O.
Himalaya, 25-12-30 L T O.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Hongkong, 26-12-30, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Tshurushima Maru, 18-12, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 30-12, N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 25-12, O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 17-1-30 N Y K.
Tokushima Maru 17-1-31 N Y K.
Lango Maru 30-1-31 N Y K.
Alipore 28-12-30 P & O S N Co.
Gange 7-1-30 L T O.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara 3-1-31 M M & Co.
Karapara 3-1-31 M M & Co.
Karoa 17-1-31 M M & Co.
Karagola 31-1-31 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind 28-12-30 P and O Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Haliartus, 24-12-30, J F Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of York, NF, K N Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Bankura N F M M & Co.
Varela N F M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lichtenfels N F L Edward.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Havildar, NF, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla N F M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hankow Maru, 19-12-30, O S Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, NF, T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON

Kaiseri-i-Hind P and O S N Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Hankow Maru O S Kaisha

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Bankura M M & Co
Varela M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lichtenfels L Edward.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla M M & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Haliartus, J F Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi, T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hatipura M M and Co.
Havildar, T M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, T M and Co.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 20.

S S Circassia for Barcelona:—30 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 11 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Manchester:—90 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Marseilles:—1,000 cwts. groundnut seeds, Birla Bros.

For Liverpool:—125 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 6 bales cotton thread waste, M Narottamdas & Co.; 53 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Glasgow:—4,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 7,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes. Steel Bros.; 11,350 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

S S City of York for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton thread waste, Chimanlal & Son.

S S Hatipara for London:—37 cks. goat skin, M Mahmad Ali & Co.; 1,976 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

For Havre:—32 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.

S S Litchenfels for Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Hamburg:—150 bales cotton fly, Indian Pouuce Exports Co; 14 bales cotton thread waste, Chimanlal & Sons; 63 bales cotton raw; Japan Cotton Trg. Co; 215 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 203 cwts. mustard seed, J. B. Engineer & Co.; 105 cwts. kang gram, Amin & Sons; 115 cwts. casein, Amin & Sons; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 28,652 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

For Bremen:—126 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 20.

S S "Haliartus", Agents K. Nixon & Co., from Liverpool:—10 cases cotton; 45 cases cotton yarn; 64 cases p.-goods, 86 cases looms; 430 cases machinery; 25 cases bobbins; 100 cases newspaper; 54 cases cigarettes; 76 cases cisterns; 50 cases tyres; 72 cases cycle covers; 200 cases cycle rims; 62 cases boot protectors; 120 cases bobbins; 25 cases biscuits; 2,935 cases soap; 60 kgs. lead; 902 drums paint; 2,863 drums chemicals; 161 drums dyes; 39 drums lub oil; 65 drums oil; 93 bundles steel circles; 180 bundles steel bars; 600 bundles copper sheets; 48 bundles plates.

From Glasgow:—735 cases whisky; 825 cases beer; 26 cases ropes; 126 bundles shawls; 48 bundles fireclay; 15 bundles joists; 20 bundles rivets; 50 bundles pipes.

S S Aquileia, Agents M. Italiana, from Genoa:—5078 pcs. marble tiles; 155 cases virmouth; 20 cases moscato passito; 242 cases A. silk yarn; 100 cases camphor; 100 cases gum styrax; 40 cases hemp ropes; 300 cases stone chips; 247 drums dyes.

From Naples:—118 cases preserves; 20 cases purnice stoves; 3,300 bags potatoes; 153 cases silk yarn; 100 cases qartic; 33 cases chestnuts.

From Port Said:—75 cases glass ware.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND :

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

pire, to go slow and not to appeal to the world public opinion. Thirdly, India has her duty towards the subject people of Africa, America and Asia and she must use all her influence to ameliorate their conditions. But this she cannot do as long as she remains in a position of subjection. Lastly, India can never be an imperialistic nation and as such, has a message to the world against the imperialistic grasping outlook and machinations of other countries and she has an unbounded faith in the efficiency of non-violence to settle international disputes and this mission, she cannot fulfil unless she achieves practical independence. If, however, India is assured of a permanent place on the Council of the League of Nations, the different Dominions are taken into partnership in the trusteeship over the mandated and other British territories and the Kellogg Pact is properly strengthened by other effective sanctions to successfully prevent international wars, it may not be disadvantageous for India to be in closer partnership with the nations in the British Commonwealth than with other nations.

REVISION OF YOUNG PLAN

Possible German Move.

Germany may soon ask for a revision of the Young Plan for Reparation payments.

This was hinted at by Dr. Curtius, the Foreign Minister, speaking in the Reichsrath (the Council of German States).

"Nobody can tell now," he said, "if we shall make an international move for revision of the reparations agreement or not. We shall not cancel the Young Plan.

"But since the Hague Conference a real economic landslide has occurred, and we must consider carefully all eventualities."

Dr. Curtius replied energetically to the recent speech of the French Prime Minister, M. Tardieu.

He particularly criticised M. Tardieu's declaration, which he described as a "heavy mistake," that the raising of some international questions would be equivalent to war.

He made the significant remark that he did not accept the French Premier's statement that the peace treaties could only be revised by the unanimous consent of the signatory Powers.—"Dail Herald."

Holbrook's Sauce

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

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Remember this: "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a laxative agent so friendly to the human system that Doctors can recommend it for the most delicate children — and yet so *completely effective* that it can be prescribed in the most obstinate cases among grown-ups. At all Druggists.

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BOMBAY.

ALGERIA

REFORM IN HINDU LAW

THE JOINT FAMILY SYSTEM.

(BY A LAWYER)).

I*

Whatever may have been the cause for the origin and continuance of the joint family system in Hindu Society it cannot for a moment be disputed that that system has very remarkable features about it and deserves the whole-hearted support and defence of the entire Hindu population against the iconoclastic attitude of the Hindu Law Committee. I can not think that because there is either keeness of competition in our life or we are employed outside the family or that we are engaged in Government service or follow some trade or other occupation we have lost our affection for and are ready to separate from our parents or our brothers and sisters. On the other hand the very fact that our attention is engrossed outside rivets us all the more to our family and we long to lead a corporate life.

VIRTUES OF JOINT FAMILY SYSTEM

The Joint Family System, it is said puts "a premium on idleness" and encourages drones in the family and that it creates rivalries in regard to management, etc. To say the least the account given of the system is exaggerated. Ask any member of Hindu family and you will know that the reasons adduced for the breaking up of the joint family system are unfounded. No person in our families who has his limbs in order and his senses at his command will shrink from going out and earning his living. Drones—as such—I do not see anywhere. With human susdeptibilities no body can make up his mind to sit idle and live at other's cost. Rivalries in the joint family are not to be seen anywhere. Generally the eldest member is invested with the authority to act for the family and he answers the needs of the other members. It is wrong to say that the joint family system has outlived its utility, for, so long as we remain gregarious animals, with the instinct to live in groups the joint family system can never be thought to have outlived its utility—its utility will remain the same always.

The entire argument of the Committee advocating the abolition of the joint family system is based on the supposed hardship that that system is working on women. It is said that "under the joint family system.. the legal rights of women are precarious," that "they are not members of coparcenary and they cannot claim to share in the common property as of right" that "even when they obtain some property, their rights are usually fettered by all manner of limitations."

WOMEN'S RIGHT

In the first place, the legal rights of women in the joint family are not precarious. Secondly, women cannot in the very nature of thinge, be members of the coparcenary; thirdly, their rights are not fettered by limitations.

If women's rights are precarious, man's are no less so; for as one great writer puts it "absolute and unrestricted ownership, such as enables the owner to do anything he likes with his property is the exception" (in Hindu Law). "The father is restrained by his son, the brother by his brothers, the woman by her successors. Individual property is the rule in the west" Corporate property is the rule in the east." So that you will see that precariousness of rights exists not only with regard to woman's rights but also with regard to man's. As opposed to this note the distinctly advantageous position of women. Suppose a woman to joint family earns wealth, say, at the cost of joint family funds, nobody in the family will dare to ask that the earnings of the woman should be included in the joint family property. On the other hand, she can enjoy those earnings to the exclusion of others, and that is the first advantage a woman has. Whereas man's position in the joint family is insecure; he runs the risk of forfeiting his self-acquired property on the ground that he derived the help of the joint family funds Secondly, the simple word "Stridhana" you use with regard to any property you give her will at once clothe a woman with absolute rights with regard to that property. It will be very difficult for you to make out a case that it is not Stridhana. That is the second advantage a woman has. Her position in comparison with man's is decidedly better and more secure. With these advantages you cannot still hold that her position is precarious and so on.

The word "Coparcener in the Mitakshara Law has a distinct meaning and is only applicable to a male member of the family and with all the lamentations of the Committee a woman cannot be called a coparcener and therefore there is no meaning in saying that she is not a member of the coparcenary.

Women's rights in a joint family are not fettered by limitations. Take, for instance those females who enter the family and note their rights. The family they enter into is not one of their birth and therefore there is no birthright in that family. If at all, the rights they have, exist only by sufferance. That is the reason why women who enter another family were denied rights. They must rest contented with limited rights (for rights as such they have not). As regards those that are born in the family they do not stay in the family and as such the rights they are given with regard to Stridhana, etc., are a concession and there is no meaning claiming mere rights in the family of their birth. They enjoy sufficient indulgence under the existing law.

The joint family system is unique unique in the world as it proves for joint effort and joint action, it affords a ready asylum to the destitute and the helpless, the maimed and the sick who cannot be left adrift to the mercy of others and above all, it preserves our religion and traditions intact. Shall we break up into pieces such a noble institution for a trumpery reason?

CHINA TAKES TO SWADESHI

A "Wear Native Goods" Movement

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

China has been passing through the throes of a buy-at-home movement, the outstanding manifestation of which is a campaign against the wearing of clothing made of foreign materials and particularly against the wearing of foreign-style clothing. Various departments of the National Government, as well as branches of the Kuomintang, including the "illegal" Kuomintang branches in the North, have issued instructions making it practically obligatory for Government employees to wear clothing made of native goods. And while there is no connection whatever between the Central Government and the Communist gangs operating south of the Yangtze, the Communists who occupied Changsha late in July singled out all Chinese caught on the streets wearing foreign-style clothes and executed them.

The present drive against foreign clothing materials and foreign-style clothing is a complete right-about-face from conditions prevailing two years ago, when several Provincial Governments issued instructions to their employees to cease wearing the familiar Chinese-style long-gowns and adopt the Western style of clothing. As a matter of fact the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen seldom wore Chinese-style clothing, and was the inventor of what, until quite recently, was popularly known as the "Chungsan" uniform—that is, plain coat and trousers, the only difference being that the coat was tightly buttoned at the neck, thus making it possible to dispense with a collar and nevktie, and often a shirt into the bargain.

But despite the example set by the "father" of the revolution, foreign-style clothing has become distinctly unpopular, and whereas one previously observed hundreds of Chinese on the streets wearing Western-style dress, the number so attired has now greatly diminished. The large Chinese clothing shops and tailoring establishments which specialised in imported woollens are beginning to feel the pinch and are said to have protested to the Government, but whether they will be able to offset the influence of the manufacturers of "native goods", otherwise the spinners and weavers of silk and grass-linen, remain to be seen.

POPULAR SUPPORT DOUBTFUL.

But while the campaign against the use of foreign fabrics and foreign-style clothing is being officially supported, it is extremely questionable whether the campaign has popular support. That the Chinese public, particularly the student classes, including the Chinese young women, have not taken the Government's campaign any too enthusiastically has been indicated in numerous articles which have appeared in the Chinese and foreign newspapers. The Shanghai branch of the Kuomintang some time ago sent a recommendation to the central party headquarters in Nanking recommending that all Chinese who persisted in wearing foreign-style clothing should be subjected to a special tax. This aroused a young Chinese writer himself an employee of a semi-Governmental organisation, to send a protest to the newspapers wherein he asked a number of embarrassing questions. His first point concerned economy and convenience. He declared that it was possible for a Chinese to purchase four suits of foreign-style clothing made of imported woollens for considerably less than the cost of a sufficient number of "long-gowns" and jackets to last through the year. His next point was the increasing desire of Chinese young women, especially the student classes, for the brighter and more attractive imported goods. He asked how anyone could ride a bicycle while wearing a "long-gown". Then there was the danger involved for the man who persisted in wearing a "long-gown" while working in a factory of "flying wheels and flapping belts."

The chief responsibility for the drive against foreign fabrics and foreign-style goods probably rests with the Chinese silk interests, who became frightened at the modern tendency toward foreign imported goods. The producers and spinners of Chinese silk have been the most reactionary of Chinese industrialists and have steadily resisted modernisation, almost to a point where they have seen their industry practically overwhelmed by Japanese competition. Several months ago the silk cocoon growers and filature owners began sending delegations to Nanking demanding relief, and since the silk industry is predominant in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, which are under the direct control of the Government, it was necessary for Nanking officialdom to listen to their complaints.

SEVIKAS ARRESTED AT BORSAD.

—:o:—

Theafts And House-Breaking Continues.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Dec. 16.

The Talati of Bochasan and the headman called Chatur Dhana, a Satyagrahi Baria to the police camp and asked him to pay up revenue. But all the persuasion and entreaties were in vain as the defaulting Baria plainly refused to pay even a pie.

PICKETERS ARRESTED.

Shrimatis Laxmidevi and Godavaiben have been arrested on the 13th instant while peacefully picketing the liquor shop at Borsad. Both the sevikas are from Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati.

Sjt. Javerbhai Dajibhai Vakil of Nisaraya, who is a member of the Taluka Local Board, Borsad, had gone to Virsad with the Overseer of Borsad on the 8th instant for some private work. The police it is alleged approached him and took away in attachment Rs. 147-0-0 from the pockets of Sjt. Javerbhai Vakil though he protested the money belonged to others and was meant for petty disbursements on the work of the Taluka Board.

The headman of Sunav, who carried on a campaign of attachments for more than a month attaching goods worth Rs. 6000—8000, has now issued a notice as under:—

"Those of the people whose doors of houses have been attached are hereby informed to come to the local camp, sign their names and take away their doors."

Several men and women from Bombay had come to Borsad to witness the picketing activities at Borsad. Three of them were arrested, detained in the lock-up for 2 hours and released ultimately on the 14th instant. The citizens of Borsad had taken out a procession in their honour and also held a meeting condemning the repressive policy of the Government.

POLICEMAN ROBBED.

A policeman of Anklav has been robbed of his uniform, rifle and entire salary by one Baria who made good his escape with all the things on the 13th instant.

Night thefts and loots of the pulse and tobacco crops by the badmashes continue as usual in the various villages of the taluka over and above the breaking open of deserted houses and removing goods therefrom at random.

BOMBAY PRISONERS AT TRICHINOPOLY RELEASED.

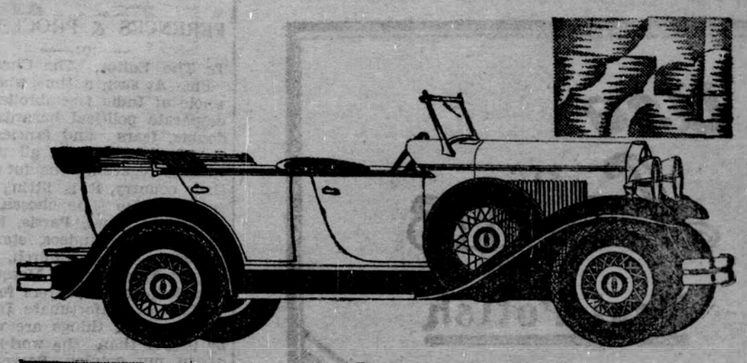
—:o:—

(From a Correspondent).

TRICHINOPOLY, December 20.

Messrs. B. J. Mhatre, Malad, K. P. Jhanganwalla, Wardah, and R. N. Saraf, alias Bhuttiji Jedmal, political prisoners, who have been serving their term in Trichinopoly Central Jail were released yesterday and to-day.

Mhatre left last evening for his place, Saraf after visiting Rameswaram will go to Yeotmal Mhatre is reported to have lost 20 lbs. in weight owing to dysentry, Prof. Bhagvat of Poona is reported to have run down in health owing to high fever.



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HUPMOBILE

SABOTAGE TRIAL IN MOSCOW.

—:o:—

Strange Soviet Court Methods.

FILMED AND BROADCAST

The following is the account of the Moscow Sabotage trial as reported by the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent.

The trial on charges of sabotage of eight members of the Industrial party—four professors and four engineers—began in the Trade Union Hall on Tuesday. Vishinsky, who presided over the court, was assisted by the Judge of the Supreme Court, Antonoff, and a worker of the Anio factory, Lvoff. Two of the defendants were represented by counsel. The others waived this right.

COPIES OF INDICTMENT FOR SALE

The accused, although somewhat pale and tired, looked composed considering their situation as men whose death had been demanded in countless resolutions all over the country, while their alleged confessions rendered them liable to the extreme penalty. The rapid sale of a million copies of the indictment shows the widespread popular interest in the charges against them of organising subotage and preparing for intervention by foreign States.

SON DEMANDS HIS FATHER'S HEAD

An example of the organised expression of popular rage against the accused is the resolution of a group of Young Pioneers (children between the ages of eight and sixteen) demanding the death of the accused and offering the gift of the Pioneer Red tie to the Ogpu. Another example of the feeling in Russia is the letter of the young Communist Sitnin demanding the death of his father, who is one of the accused.

FILMED AND BROADCAST

The Central News Moscow correspondent, describing the sabotage trial, says there was much preliminary activity in the courtroom as are lights were placed in position and kinematograph operators arranged their apparatus. In addition a microphone was installed, so that the proceedings could be broadcast.

"ORGANISED LYNCHING"

(From Our Berlin Correspondent)

No one here has been at all impressed by the efforts of the Russian Government to demonstrate (with the help of false documents) that the so-called capitalist Powers, particularly France and England, are planning a war of intervention and that the engineers now on trial are involved in this plan. (Their confessions of guilt will convince no one with the slightest knowledge of how confessions are extorted in Eastern and Southern Europe).

The Moscow correspondents of the German papers (who are quite free from anti-Russian bias) describe the trial in a manner that suggests an "organised lynching"; indeed, a close and very friendly observer of Russian affairs, and who knows both Tsarist and Soviet Russia, described the trial to your correspondent in those very words "organised lynching." The German Communist press behaves as though it were intoxicated with blood, and from the safety of its Berlin office the "Rote Fahne" demands the execution of the prisoners under the headline "Shoot, Shoot, Shoot."

But the most deplorable lapse of all is surely a manifesto by Maxim Gorky, who stood for freedom once and has for years lived and still lives in his Italian villa in the security provided by the Fascist Dictatorship. This manifesto is reproduced throughout the Communist press in and outside Russia. It is one long diatribe against the "capitalists" and one long incitement to kill.

"The "Vossische Zeitung" remarks that Five-year Plan is "leading to an inflation against which there is no remedy, and that persons must be found who, together with the "capitalist" Powers, are guilty, of thwarting the "glorious measures" of the Soviet Government. The "Vossische Zeitung" compare the attitude of the Communist papers with the atrocity-mongering that went on in the Great War. "The trial is a State affair, prepared by the G.P.U. and accompanied by prearranged mass demonstrations against the accused. Neither the trial itself nor what is reported about the confessions have any objective value."—"Manchester Guardian."

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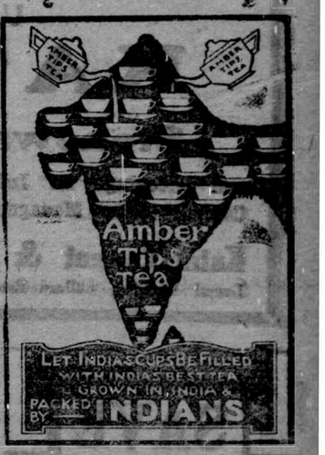

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PREFER PRAYERS TO CONFERENCES & PROCESSIONS

—:o:—

To The Editor, "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At such a time when the whole of India is embroiled in desparate political hazards, and doubts, fears and fancies run riot in the minds of all patriotic Indians regarding the future of their country, it is fitting that a special day be chosen when Christmas, Jews, Parsis, Mahommedans and Hindoos, etc., can repair to their Church, Synagogue, Fire-Temple, Mosque or Temple to offer prayers for the welfare of unfortunate India.

Since more things are wrought by prayer than the world thinks of, in my opinion, Prayer will prove more salutary in the long run to the prosperity of India than all the Round Table Conference, processions and meetings put together.

I do hope and trust my suggestion will not fall on deaf years but will meet with a hearty approval by those who really love India.

Yours, etc.,
A. CATHOLIC.
Matropocady, 19|12|30.

Permanent Exhibition In Reay Museum, Poona.

—:o:—

The Curator, Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona writes:—

"The authorities of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, in Poona, have decided to organise an exhibition of Swadeshi articles of every-day use. The object of placing such an exhibit in a museum like this is to give publicity to manufactures of Indian origin by placing them before the innumerable visitors of the institution. The space at the disposal for this purpose is limited, and only select exhibits are to be shown in this section. No charges will be made on account of rent of furniture or space, or on account of maintenance. The Institution only requests the intending exhibitors to supply their commodities of trade, gratuitously and unconditionly. Such an exhibition of Swadeshi products will introduce them to the Poona market and inculcate the habit of buying Indian products on those who see this exhibits.

Details regarding this exhibition will be supplied upon request if desired."

"ROUND TABLE"

—:o:—

Curious Errors Of Reporters.

LONDON, (By Mail.)

The Times, in an article describing curious errors in reports of speeches at the Indian Round Table Conference, writes:

Mr. MacDonald, treading delicately through the pitfalls of a Guildhall speech ten days ago, was made by nearly every reporter to hold out to India the prospect of "DOMINION self-government." What he said that he said—and his nots are believed to confirm it—is "free DOMINION self-government." The one phrase, it may be thought, means just as much or just as little as the other; but at all events the authorised version pacified a certain school of critics.

It was more serious when an evening paper this week—falling into line, as it may well have supposed, with the rhetorical style of the Maharajah of Alwar—described him as saying "inhushed silence" that "From India, "this Motherland of ours, a yoice is coming, UNCTUOUS, gentle, firm, unmistakable." A little reflection suggested that what his Highness actually said was that the voice was coming UNTO US"—a more prosaic but certainly a safer variation.

OLDSMOBILE TO BE EXHIBITED IN FORD MUSEUM.

—:o:—

An early model of the Oldsmobile, one of America's oldest automobiles, has been placed on exhibit in the Ford Museum in Greenfield Village, Dearborn, Michigan, where Henry Ford is assembling a collection of articles that have played important roles in the early development of American history, Manufactured approximately 30 years ago, this Oldsmobile was recently driven to the museum its own power to become part of the interesting display of transportation mediums of early Americana. Officials of the Ford Museum requested an early model Oldsmobile to add to the mechanical display, which includes a duplicate of the first internal combustion type engines as designed by Otto in 1878 and the early, crude steam engines as well as exhibits showing the advancements made in these two principal forms of power plants. The ancient Oldsmobile forms an important link in this exhibit, representing, as it does, a vital part in the development of internal combustion engines in this country. The original Olds Company was organized in 1880, just two years after the development of the four cycle engine by Otto. For years it produced marine and satationary gasoline engines. Later experiments were made in the automotive field which resulted in the incorporation August 21, 1897 of Olds Motor Works for the purpose of building motor cars.

During the first year of the present century the company made rapid progress through the popularity of its one cylinder, curved dash run about and through the introduction of quantity production methods in the manufacture and assembly of automobiles. These methods have been taken up and developed by the entire industry. From this start in the automotive field, Oldsmobile developed into the manufacture of larger and more costly automobiles, often pioneering in new engineering and design achievements. In 1923 it concentrated its resources on a six sylinder automobile from Oldsmobile has been developed. which type the present successful

The early model Oldsmobile just presented to the Ford Museum provides a striking example of fine manufacturing methods. While nearly 30 years old, the car out. Its original paint is still is in perfect condition throughglossy and only slightly checked by time. The leather seat cushions are without crack or break. Even the bulb horn mounted on the steering tiller emits a raucous blast when pinched. Mechanically it is in equally fine condition. How far it has run is an unsolved problem as speedometers were not used on these early automobiles. Regardless of its travel, however, the compression of its one cylinder engine is sufficiently high to take the pleasure out of cranking. Water pump, transmission, wiring and every detail is perfect. New tires were the only things changed or added before the car was presented to the museum.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO G. P O And C. T. O

—:o:—

Greetings From London

The Director of Information, sends the following account of His Excellency the Governor's visit to the General Post Office and the Central Telegraph Office on December 17.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Sykes and their son Master Bonar paid a visit to the General Post Office and the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, on the 17th inst.

The present Building of the G. P. O. which was constructed at a cost of Rs. 20,00,000 was occupied in 1912. The building accommodates the Bombay General Post Office and the Postmaster-General's Office, but the expansion of business has made the accommodation originally provided insufficient with the result that the Foreign Post sections have had to be accommodated in rented buildings at Ballard Estate. Nearly 1,400 members of the staff work in the General Post Office building. In the 'Poste Restante' section over 2 million articles are handled per annum, while over 100,000 telegrams are booked per annum. The Delivery Department handles annually about 22½ million articles. In the Parcel Department three lacs of parcels per annum are delivered, while 3½ million parcels are despatched. The Registration Branch delivers over one million articles per annum, while it despatches about 3½ million articles. The number of insured articles booked in the office reprsents a value of nearly two lakhs of rupees per day. The biggest Department is the Sorting Department where the postings of the City of Bombay are sorted and despatched. This Department handles over 94 million articles per annum, despatching 666 bags per day. There are two electric machines in this Branch which obliterates the stamps automatically thus expediting the work of despatch. The Savings Bank Department deals witha over 90,000 current accounts. The amount of money orders despatched from Bombay represents a value of about 65 lakhs of rupees per annum, while those paid in Bombay represent about the same amount.

After completing the visit to the General Post Office His Excellency and Party were conducted round the Central Telegraph Office. The Bombay Central Telegraph Office is the biggest office in India. The total number of signalling operations performed per annum is estimated at 11½ millions and the total message revenue earned is nearly 3 million rupees. The Baudot System of high speed signalling is adopted in this office. According to this system messages which are signalled are automatically typed out on a ribbon at the other end and one wire can convey 4 messages in either direction at the same time.

From the Central Telegraph Office His Excellency and Lady Sykes were conducted to the Eastern Telegraph Company. The party was taken round the office and while at the instrument a message of greetings was received from Sir Basil Blackett, Managing Director of the Company in London.

From the office of the Eastern Telegraph Company His Excellency and Party proceeded to the Indian Radio Telegraph Company (Beam Wireless). A message of greetings was received from London from the Chairman of the Imperial Communications Company while His Excellency and Party were at the instrument.

SIR TEMULJI NARIMAN'S MANIFOLD ACTIVITIES

—:o:—

A function took place at the Mongini on Monday last, when members of the Lodge Rising Star of Western India, No. 342, S.C., mustered in great strength to witness the ceremony of installing Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, a leading merchant of Bombay, and the Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, as the Right Worshipful Master of the Lodge for the year. The Right Worshipful Brother Rustom K. R. Cama performed the Installation Ceremony.

The newly installed Right Worshipful Master Mr. Behram Karanjia, at the Banquet that followed, in proposing the toast of Sir Temulji Nariman, enumerated achievements of Dr. Sir Temuljee in Freemasonry, in his professional career and in civic life, said that to some persons it seemed as a miracle as to how he accomplished them. Mr. Karanjia opined that the secret lay in his strong and sturdy constitution, he being a well-known gymnast in his younger days, and in his pure and simple life, and in his strict adherence to the thrte main principles of his religion: good thoughts, good words and good deeds. Sir Temulji Nariman was initiated in their Lodge on 3rd March 1878. He was Grand Master Deputy for four times in all—an event unprecedented in the History of Freemasonry. His fifty years Jubilee was celebrated by their Lodge when an Address was presented to him. Sir Temulji had the unique honour of installing Lord Willingdon and Lord Lloyd as Right Worshipful Masters in Lodge Imperial Brotherhood, and he had also the rare honour of installing Right Worshipful Brother Justice Beamon and Sir Ernest Hotson as Grand Masters. Mr. Karanjia hoped that when the office of the Grand Master shortly falls vacant, Sir Temulji will be appointed to that post as a crowning reward for his distinguished Masonic career. Sir Temulji's Medical career was also as brilliant as his Masonic one. He has the rare honour of not only being the first Indian but the first citizen of the British Empire to receive the unique distinction of the Honorary Membership of the Royal College of Edinburgh. The noble institution, known as the Parsi Maternity Hospital, will always bear a lasting testimony to the nobility of his heart and the affection he bore for the Parsi community, which is proud to acknowledge him as one of its most distinguished members. Civic honours had come to him in showers. In 1914 he was Knighted, and in 1922 the Government appointed him Sheriff of Bombay. Mr. Karanjia hoped ere long to be able to celebrate Sir Temulji's Diamond Jubilee and wished him long life, full health and vigour.

"Advantages Of Municipal-Aided Housing."

—:o:—

An instructive lecture was delivered in the Municipal Corporation Hall by Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarny on Tuesday, the 16th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, M.A., Chief Officer of the Improvement Trust. The Bombay Municipality, by following the "Birmingham Building Societies' Model" said Mr. Kulkarni could dispose of their freehold land, on 20 years instalments system as the Tenant-Ownership Scheme is also based on that model; whereby, the Bombay Municipality could develop its annual income, by the sale of the vacant land, on most favourable terms, and also ccould accungilate extra amount, in the way of Municpal taxes for the new buildings or cottages erected, either on the Improvement Trust plots or Municipal plots. Mr. Kulkarny said, that he would register the "Municipal-aided Housing and Non-official Co-operative Institute, on "Makar Sangrat Day" 14th January 1931, with a view to start the "Municipal-Co-operative Housing Society", for making provision eventually for 500 middle-class tenants, either on "Rent-Redemption or Ownership" bassis, by developing the Improvement Trust land at Sion-Matunga and Dadar-Matunga, on most favourable terms.

BENEFIT TO ALL CONCERNED.

The President, then, briefly explained the advantages of "Ownership Housing" as follows:

It is, no doubt a fact that all housing schemes, if run on proper lines, are a source of great benefit to all concerned. The Government, Municipality, Improvement Trust and Society, all stand to gain by such schemes. In England, they have built and are building a million new houses and I was told by Mr. Delves that the conditions of health in the Parsi Dadar-Matunga Colony were better than in any other part of Bombay. Government will benefit indirectly, as housing schemes go to help industry, trade and commerce and tend to reduce unemployment. The Municipality gains, as it would recover rates and taxes on a new house. The Municipality and Trust both stand to gain in respect of land which is taken up for houses; and the middle-class tenants stand to gain, because they will be able to live under better conditions in healthy sanitary houses.

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Yasukunj Maru ..	12000	....	@18Dec
Calcutta Maru ..	5339	16 Dec.	2 Dec.
*Teurushi Maru ..	4646	18 Dec	24 Dec.
xKaga Maru ..	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12 Jan
*Uwa Maru	11000	....	@27 Jan
okushima Maru ..	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan.
*Geneva Maru ..	6785	17 Jan:	24 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@10Feb.
Tango Maru ..	6893	30 Jan	13 Feb.
Tottori Maru ..	5973	11 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@24Feb

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
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Akusan Maru ..	10500	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
Aruna Maru ..	10500	21 Jan.	7 Feb

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Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
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Tenyo Maru ..	22000	20 Jan.	27 Jan.
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STOCKS AND SHARES.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN PRICES.

Tata Steel Ordinaries In Demand.

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

The share market remained open to-day one hour during which period there was general improvement in prices. Tata Steel Shares which had declined to a low level of Rs. 20 quickly advanced to-day on bull support. The demand was influenced to-day by firm tone of raw cotton market. The market is rather sold out and there exists some short interest. This healthy state of the technical situation suggests of a steady improvement in prices. Various unfavourable developments during the later part of the week induced increased long liquidation. As a matter of fact the same element is inclined not to keep any short interest, there is no evidence of any buying movement. The fog of uncertainty about the outcome of the Round Table Conference is discouraging constructive stand. Last days of budli business and squarring up open interest in January settlement are 4th and 6th proximo.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 20.
Bombay Dyeing 642, 41 43
Century 232, 33, 35, 33
Colaba 105 6
Crescent 70 N
Fazul 357, 61-14 61 60
Indore 331
Madhowji 32
Nagpur 348, 52, 51
New Great 152, 56, 54-6
Pearl 221, 25, 24-6
Simplex 63, 65
Swadeshi 258, 61
Burma 450, 53
Hydro 104-6
Tram 116, 15-10
Deff 266, 69-6
Ord 21-4, 22-6 2
Bundi 12-2
Indian 168, 67
Katni Ord 142, 41
Alcock 251

MILLS	Bombay, Dec. 20.
100 Ahm. Advance	297-8
50 Apollo	3-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bom. Cotton	130
250 Bom. Dyeing	642-8
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	233-12
500 Ceural India P.	444-6
100 Central India	351-4
100 Colaba	106-4
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	70-0
250 Currim.	62-8
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 Ed. Sassoon	50
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	360
100 Finlay	77
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	118-12
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Malwa	331-4
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-0
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	130
250 Laxmi	907-8
100 Madhawji	32-8
250 Madras United	275
1000 Manekji Petit	730
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	354-6
50 Mysore	105-0
200 New Great P.	146-4
200 New Great	154-6
100 New City	60
250 Pabani	120-0
250 Pearl	224-6
100 Phoenix	292-8
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	5-12
1000 Sholapur	1450-0
250 Simplex	65-0
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	261-4
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1380
1000 Western	690
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	69-12
50-25 Central	14-0
£10-5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1205-4
500-125 Imperial Contr.	302-8
100-50	81-8
5 Union	3-5-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	12-2
70 Gwalior	74
250 Indian	167-8
100 Katni 1st P.	103
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-0
100 Katni Df.	553-12
100 Katni	141-4
10 Punjab P.	9-10
10 Punjab	7-14
100 Shahabad	130
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-14
15 New India	14-14
200-100 Oriental	1550
10 Vulcan	5-0-0
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	121-4
1000 Andhra Val. P.	940
1000 Andhra Val.	585-0
50 Bom. Tram P.	65-10
50 Bom. Tram	115-10
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	104-6
1000 Tata Power P.	1050-0
1000 Tata Power	410-0
RAILWAYS.	
300 Ahm. Prantij	807-8
100 Amritsar Patti	113-12
100 Central Provinces	90-0
100 Dho. Barramati	80
100 Guzrat	66-0
90 Mandra Bhon	65-0
500 Tapti Valley	677-8
MINING.	
10 Central India	1-14
10 Shivrajpur	12-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	122-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	43-8
30 Tata Steel D.	269-6
75 Tata Steel	22-2
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	151-4
80 Bom. Uganda	16-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	155-0
50 Bom. Telephone	40-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-4-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	453-12
50 Bom. Burma New	175-0
100 Ind. Bleaching	101-4
15 Scindia	5-15-6

WILL INDIA GIVE UP COTTON GROWING?

Messrs. P. Chrystal And Co.'s Views.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

"During the week a new low level for the season has been seen. In the earlier part of the week all the news was bearish. There were reports of further Bank failure in America which re-acted on Wall Street, there were reports of political disturbances in Spain, there was rioting in South Africa, and with a further large drop in the price of Silver, the New York cotton market became thoroughly demoralised. The decline in cotton affected the American cloth market so that our old friend the vicious circle was very much in evidence. However, even in depressing times like the present, price declines can be overdone, and there is little doubt the market became oversold and there has been a re-action of about 50 points in New York during the last two days. Whether this is merely a temporary technical adjustment it is difficult to say, but the fact remains that a large section of traders in cotton are developing a more friendly feeling towards the staple. It is realised that with an annual plant like cotton any further decline in price must re-act on future supplies for there is not the slightest doubt that cotton growing at present prices must mean a dead loss to the farmer. In many parts of the world the farmer would lose less by allowing his land to lie fallow than produce cotton for the price it fetches to-day. In spite of all the depressing factors visible we have come to the conclusion that cotton is definitely on the bargain counter and we recommend our Mill friends to secure a goodly portion of their future requirements.

Since last Thursday the Bombay market has been influenced by fluctuations in America, but the tone here relatively has been steadier and we have to report a nett advance in the values of our cheaper grades. When a large decline is about completed the cheapest cotton always grounds first. This is not surprising when it is realised that when Bengals were at Rs. 120 a few days ago less than half of this found its way to the ryot. the balance of the price being made up of ginning, pressing, railway freight and other marketing charges. At such a price the farmer naturally prefers to hold than sell, and it was noticeable that as prices declined so did arrivals in many upcountry centres. Indian cotton is now so cheap it cannot go much lower. Purchases made at present levels must be profitable sooner or later, otherwise next season the ryot in India will give up cotton growing and produce food which he can eat rather than an article which he can now sell only at financial loss to himself."

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 20.

January	9.63
Jan. New Contract	9.75
March New Contract	10.02
May New Contract	10.29
July New Contract	10.51
October New Contract	10.67

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 20.

December	9.77
January	9.79
Middling Spot	9.54

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21-000
Day's Exports to Great	Nil
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 20.

	Opening	Closing.
December		5.13
January	5.14	5.13
February		5.17
March	5.23	5.23
April		5.28
May	5.34	5.34
June		5.39
July	5.45	5.45
August		5.49
September		5.53
October	5.57	5.58
November		5.62
December		5.67
Middling Spot		5.31

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Dec. 20.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	Nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 20.

Broach Good	Unquoted
Broach Fully Good	3.85
Broach Fine	4.05
Oomra Good	3.30
Oomra Fully Good	3.50
Oomra Fine	3.70
Bengal, Good	3.05
Bengal Fully Good	3.20
Bengal Fine	3.35
Scinde Good	Unquoted
Scinde Fully Good	3.20
Scinde Fine	3.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 20.

December	7.29
January	7.29
March	7.43
May	7.62
July	7.81
September	7.96
November	8.16
Sakellaridis F.G.F., Spot	7.85

LONDON SILVER.
London, Dec. 20.
Silver,—Market is idle,

Spot	14-5/8
Forward	14-11/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Dec. 20
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-5-1-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 20

T T London on Berlin	20.37-1/4
T T London on Amsterdam	12.06
T T London on Brussels	34.76
T T London on Madrid	45.65
T T London on Milan	92.76
T T London on Berne	25.00
T T London on Paris	123.60
T T London on Prague	163.65

FLUTTER IN WALL-STREET

—:o:—

"Indian Finance", writes:—

During the week financial conditions showed further decided weakness. There was hardly any class of security which did not register new low levels for the present recession period. U. S. Steel touched 134 5/8 Anaconda 25 3/4, while General Motors was firm around 33. A sharp upward reaction however occured yesterday in which Steel rose to 139 3/4, Anaconda to 28 1/4 and Central Motors to 34. Railroad shares declined during the week on further news of decreases in car leadings and business depression while Electrical undertakings which have shown weakness in view of Democratic eletion success underwant further price declines. Call money remained at 2 per cent but bonds were generaly weak in spite of the apparent ease. News of the failure of the Bank of United States which has, of course, nothing to do with the Government was a contributory factor to the general weakness. While not one of the important Institutions, it still affords an indication of the serious business conditions which America is experiencing. The cotton situation in the South is also responsible for the closing of 15 additional small Institutions. Again it should be remembered that as Branch banking is only practised in the State of California the number of small weak Institutions is enormous when compared with India. There are about 29,000 Banks in the U. S. A.

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IS
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AMRUT PHARMACY
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Guaranteed Hindusthan's Pure Vegetable Product

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Preference to "Wheat Flour."

BOMBAY Dec. 19.

Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co., in their weekly report state that this year there was an abnormal crop of potatoes in Holland as well as on Continent and due to this the output of Farina was on the whole more, whereas the demand for Farina being less the prices have ridiculously come down and the future tendency is still for lower prices and we advise consumers to buy cautiously and slowly as we believe probably Farina prices in Bombay may reach Rs. 6-4-0 per Cwt., in January 1931; as also Bombay mills are again reverting to old Wheat size in preference to Farina, Sago Flour and Maize and in near future Ahmedabad mills may follow Bombay mills towards Wheat size in preference to Maize.

Likewise Maize prices have also declined much and are expected to reach in Bombay in January 1931 Rs. 8/- per Cwt.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs.78/-
China Clay, market quality Rs.68/

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina, Supra Rs. 6-10-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 3--8-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 7-4-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 6-12-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 8-3-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 11-8-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-10-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-6-0; Australian Mutton Tallow White Rs. 28-4-0; Turkey Red Oil, concentrated Rs. 43/-; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Bleaching Powder Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Sodium Sulphide, English small packing Rs. 9/-; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs 8/-; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9/-; Sodium Sulphide, German large packing Rs. 8/-; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs 35/-; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 30/-; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 28-8-0.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-3-3; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-6; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-6; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-6-6; Formalde-hyde Rs. 0-5-9.

BELGAUM PRABHAT PHERY: ORDERED DEFIED

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, December 20.

A public meeting attended by thousands, last evening, prayed for the early recovery of Pandit Motilal's health. Sjt. Puranik, Teacher, Girganchi of Artal High School announced resignation and joined the movement owing to police lathi charge and the treatment meted out to women.

This morning the National Flag was saluted on Tilak Chowk, thousands gathering. Four volunteers who came forward to defy Prabhat Pheri order were garlanded by the public and paraded through important streets.

ENTERPRISING WOMAN!

—:o:—

Success In Finance.

NEW YORK—Women's success as financiers and managers of an 80,000,000 dollars nation-wide enterprise is told in the third annual Yearbook of Women's Clubhouses just published by the Woman's Journal. The year-book is the modern expression of the modern woman's interest in a clubhouse of her own. "What shall we build, how shall we furnish?" These and dozens of other questions find practical answers in the pages of the book.

Every clubhouse detail from plumbing to acoustics is covered by the service articles and profuse illustrations show the beauty and magnitude of these clubhouses for women which now dot the entire country.

The idea for the yearbook originated when the Woman's Journal editors realized that, although more than 1,000,000 women had invested 80,000,000 dollars in clubhouses they had nowhere to turn for exchange of information and experience. This led to the establishment of a clubhouse service department in the pages of the magazine and the subsequent publication of an annal yearbook of women's clubhouses.—"Japan Times".

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Dec. 20

Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	1-7/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	2-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	2-9/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	3-3/4 p.c.

ANTI-CASTE CAMPAIGN.

A. I. Aryan League's Manifesto.

The Sarvadeshik Arya Pradhidhi Sabha (All-India Aryan League) at its meeting, held in Delhi on the 23rd November, passed the following resolution:—

"Whereas, according to the tenets of the Arya Samaj, it is necessary that any person who enters its fold should abandon his caste, no matter to what section of the Hindu Community he may belong, "resolved" that the Government of India be requested to instruct their Enumerators "not" to insist upon the Census Committee in the case of those who call themselves Aryans. It was also resolved that a special representation be made to the Government of India in this connection."

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

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BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1930.

NOISY SCENES AT LONDON MEETING.

—:o:—

Miss Ellen Wilkinson Leaves Platform In A Huff

INDIAN GIRL'S SHARP REJOINDER

BY GWYNETH FODEN.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

I was much amused on opening the "Bombay Chronicle" to find a description of a lively scene at a conference held by the Independent Labour Party on October 18th, in which Mr. Fenner Brockway mentions that Miss Gwyneth Foden joined in the fray and protested.

I am now informed that Madame Faruki did not say to Mr. Saklatvala that if he continued his violent abuse, he would not find a single woman (In the Camp) hence my protest that nothing would lead the Indian women to desert the National Cause; she says what actually she did tell him was (Your Camp) meaning Mr. Saklatvala's not the National Cause.

Anyway, my friends in India will know that I am not above raising my voice on their behalf if I hear anything I think detrimental to them and their cause. These scenes are becoming quite common. Last week there were no fewer than three of these free fights taking place at political meetings on one night.

As usual I was in the thick of one which was organised by the Commonwealth of India League in support of Indian Freedom at the Central Hall, Westminster. There were no less than ten Socialist M.P.'s to speak on the platform, and on looking round the audience of several hundreds, I found as usual the same crowd of professional attenders with 75 per cent Indians, of whom 2 per cent were there with the express purpose of making trouble. No movement of national importance is complete without this turbulent minority.

NOISY INTERRUPTIONS.

Mr. James Marley, M.P., took the chair and was constantly shouted at. He remarked once that he knew that a section of the audience had a personal grudge against him, which was promptly denied by a young Indian near me who said: "We have nothing against you only against the Government of which you are a member."

The uproar commenced when a young Singalese with a shock of curly hair rose up in the middle of the hall and shouted something which was lost in the noise. Stewards rushed to the scene and tried to suppress him and a struggle began which at one time looked as if it would develop into a general melee. However the young man's Indian and English supporters were successful in rushing the platform, where I believe Mr. Marley got bruised in the ensuing struggle. Anyhow the Singalese won his way and addressed the audience, but as he was quite inarticulate with rage no-one could understand him.

But after the Chairman had given him a hearing I do think that he and his companions might have given the other speakers similar courtesy and asked questions afterwards as is the custom. I believe in free speech, but these boys always deny that freedom, which they want so much themselves, to others.

ABUSE NO ARGUMENT.

Several of them are known to me and I have often told them that abuse is no argument. It is not for me to judge; I always try to put myself in other people's places and wonder if I would do as they. These young men are boiling over with indignation at the wrongs of their countrymen and they are sincerely convinced that nothing but complete Independence from the British Empire will solve their problem. Therefore when speakers get up and talk about Dominion Status it is like waving a red flag at a bull. One must forgive these boys; but this spirit is far finer than that of one Indian, a very prosperous business man, who told me he was ashamed of being an Indian and strongly condemned the Congress. Thank God, this type is rare; all that interested him was his purse and the boycott which was preventing him from keeping it well-filled.

Lady Cynthia Mosley, M.P., told the audience that she hoped India would get Dominion Status: she liked India and had paid her many visits and felt that she should have self-government. She kept on saying hope—hope this and hope that. I felt like telling her that is what Indians have been chiefly living on for a century and a half—hope. She told us, during the interruptions, sarcastically that she had always looked on Indians as a nation of gentlemen.

Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., said that she was too old and experienced a speaker to be intimidated by the noisy section of the audience and that if they would not give her a hearing she would sit down.

"Why don't you?" shouted the noisy ones.

INDIGNANT INDIAN GIRL.

She continued to say that she thought England had done much for India. "Lies!" shouted an Indian girl whom I knew. The noise became too much for Miss Wilkinson, so she sat down for a few minutes and then put on her hat and departed. Personally, I was not grieved. From the moment she got up, her attitude appeared aggressive, and this is not calculated to impress a rowdy audience.

Krishna Menon, the secretary of the Commonwealth of India League, got no hearing at all. The noisy section shouted: "Traitor, traitor!" Why? I don't know.

Madame Faruki, I could not hear very well nor could others where I sat because she spoke too rapidly. She repeated her advice to Indians to co-operate with the English, and she, too, came in for a fire of abuse. Somebne shouted: "Renegade!"

Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, whom I had the pleasure of meeting in Delhi, was in every way the best speaker there. In a sweet, gentle voice, full of the charm so characteristic of a true Hindu woman that we all admire, that carried all over the hall, she said the scene before her pained her. Then she gave a description of the women's part played in the civil disobedience movement in India, particularly Delhi. There were of course one or two interruptions, but she kept her temper and therefore was received better than the others.

RELEASE PRISONERS.

Mr Fenner Brockway, M. P., made an excellent speech, but not, of course, without interruptions. He got home, however, a few thrusts against his Government and advocated that all political prisoners should be released immediately.

The Chairman at one time threatened to call in the police to remove the disturbers of the meeting. "What about Non-Violence then?" demanded the noisy ones. "You come here talking of Freedom with Dominion Status in your Pocket."

It was an exciting evening, but I must deny the statements in the anti-Indian press that there was a riot or that women screamed. There was nothing like it: there was some struggling, speakers were shouted down and the platform rushed, but I wouldn't call it a riot. Had they been in Ireland during the reign of terror, as I was they would know what a proper riot at a meeting is like. However, the police were not required, if that is any criterion.

ARE THEY ANTI-GANDHI?

The policy of the Commonwealth of India League (object being to secure Dominion Status for India) seems to have been anti-Gandhi for some time past. At none of their meetings for the last few months have they spoken of this great leader. I was pleased to listen to many of the men M.P.s pay a sincere tribute to our great Master, Mahatma Gandhi at this meeting. A leaflet was given out that night asking for funds for propaganda for India until a bill giving her freedom is passed by the Houses of Parliament, and saying that if two hundred people could be found who would give £5 a year until India is free much useful work could be accomplished.

There were ten Socialist M.P.s advertised to speak and all talked of the freedom of India; surely as M.P.s they are in a better position than the average person to know if this attainment is come or not. Asking people to subscribe £5 per year—per year, mark you—does not sound as if the hour of India's freedom is close at hand.

LABOUR M.P.'s

Why do so many Labour M.P.'s want to speak on platforms and are so diffident about doing it in the very place they are privileged to do so. Surely these M.P.'s mentioned above could collectively make things very unpleasant in the House of Commons if they liked. Only Mr. Fenner Brockway once had the courage to get up and raise a voice on India's behalf in the House and it was far more effective than a dozen meetings. The Susffragettes gave Parliament no rest nor the politicians either. One politician told me that his life was hell during the suffrage campaign so that he was glad to grant them the vote although he did not believe in it. What is the use of all these M.P.'s speaking on public platforms? Their business is to speak for India in the House of Commons, and why don't they?

I cannot for the life of me see what good these meetings can do. After hearing all last week the most wonderful speeches in which hard and cruel facts were spoken in plain, forcible language, hitting right from the shoulder (and these speeches were broadcasted through the length of the land) by the Indian delegates, I ask myself what did those speakers think they were going to do? Could they do better? They did not.

WHY NOT IN PARLIAMENT?

A few M.P.'s causing an uproar in the House of Commons would arouse more interest in India's rights and demands than a dozen public meetings.

There were too many woulds, shoulds and mights in the speeches all very ambiguous. I would like to have the word freedom defined. Freedom to me is—freedom from outside interference. As Mr. McGilligan, the Irish delegate on the Imperial Conference said while certain elements of the old system of Imperial control are maintained—even though it is in form only—the will of the people to co-operate is correspondingly weakened and so long as there is any form of control co-operation will be tinged with some colouring of compulsion that makes it less whole-hearted and less effective. This is exactly what I feel about it: it's like having a sleeping partner in your business who may one day wake up and want to take a part in it.

Do the Commonwealth of India League think "Dominion Status within the Empire" freedom? The majority of Indians or for that matter Socialists like myself do not consider you free if you have an old opponent still tacked on to you, however, friendly he may be. I agree entirely with Mr McGilligan. I do not call Dominion Status freedom in the true sense of the word; partial freedom it is, but not freedom.

One thing about what are called the Indian Extremists. They do not beat about the bush by juggling with words. They have clearly stated that they want "Complete Independence," so with them at least we know where we are.

EAST AFRICAN PROBLEM

Pandit Kunzru's Plain Speaking

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Interviewed by Reuter on the subject of the future policy in East Africa Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Indian delegate on the East African question who is now in London, declared that Indians would accept neither the European delegation's suggestion for political truce based on the withdrawal of Government's East African policy, coupled with temporary abandonment of their claim for an unofficial majority in the Kenya legislature, nor the proposal that native reserves should be separated from settled areas in order that the doctrine of the paramountcy of native interests may not interfere with European political advance. For example, said Pandit Kunzru, South Africa did not encourage such a step. Moreover, Indians lived in settled areas in which it was proposed to increase European power. Pandit Kunzru declared that the East African problem could not be allowed to rest in its present position and the only basis on which it could be solved was paramountcy of native interests and equality of citizenship for Indians with Europeans.—Reuter.

ISISH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

—:o:—

John Dulanty's Appointment

LONDON, Dec. 20,

Rugby.—The Irish Free State Government announce that John Dulanty has been appointed Commissioner in London. Dulanty has been Irish Free State Commissioner for Trade in Britain and it is understood he will combine this work with his duties as High Commissioner. During the war he was principal Secretary of the Ministry of Munitions.—B. O. W.

GURUKULA GRADUATE RELEASED

—:o:—

Enthusiastic Reception Accorded

(From A Correspondent.)

HARDWAR, Dec. 13.

Pandit Dharamvar Vedalankar, a graduate of the Gurukula University and a member of the Gurukula Jatha, has been released after his term of imprisonment. He was given a hearty reception by the public of Saharanpur. He reached Hardwar, a centre of his activity, to-day. Much enthusiasm prevailed as soon as he made his appearance in the city. A cordial reception was accorded to him by the citizens of Hardwar. Panditji delivered a speech on jail life.

I. C. S. AS MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

Controversy Over Committee's Decision.

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Dec. 20.

A controversy has arisen between the Minister for Local Self-Government and the Simla Municipality over the Committee's decision to ask for the services of an I.C.S. Officer as a secretary. The Minister directed the Committee "not to proceed with the appointment of a secretary until the constitution of the new committee is complete". The Municipal Committee held a meeting presided over by Mr. Crump, Dy. Commissioner, and attended by four nominated members, at which the Committee resolved to write a letter to the Minister pointing out that the Committee has full power to appoint any person it pleases to the post of a secretary, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, and that the approval of the Punjab Government in ministry of local Self-Government is not required by law. It adds that "as the present committee is of opinion that it is perfectly capable of selecting a competent secretary, it considers that the advice of the Local Self-Government department to postpone appointment of a secretary till the constitution of the new committee is completed, is a serious reflection on its collective and individual capabilities."

It may be mentioned that unlike other municipal committees in the Punjab which have an overwhelming majority of the elected members and are therefore responsible to the electorate and claim measure of Local Self-Government granted under Municipal Act, the Simla Municipal Committee has predominant nominated element and is therefore constitutionally not responsible to the popular electorate. The Minister's intervention was possibly to see that as none of the three representatives elected recently was on the Committee, it would be advisable to postpone matters by a month to enable the elected members to represent their constituents' point of view.

In the meantime further interest has been created by the fact that the Punjab Government has just intimated to the Municipality its inability to spare any I.C.S. officer.

A committee has just been gazetted and takes office immediately after the Christmas holidays.

PATIALA CONFINED TO ROOM

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Maharaja of Patiala is confined to his room, suffering from cold. His condition is satisfactory.—Reuter.

WORKERS CRUSHED TO DEATH!

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

A Kumbakonam message says that five Adidravida labourers inciding four women were crushed to death by the collapse of a wall in a village near Kumbakonam. The labourers were engaged in repairing a house when a wall, 30 feet high, collapsed. The mason who was working on the wall fell with it and his condition is said to be critical.—A. P.

International Billiards

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Following are the closing scores in the billiards matches in the international tournament:—

At Plymouth:	Newman	26,851
	Davis (break of 1,001)	26,402
At Thurstons:	Lindrum	27,907
	McConachy	21,431

Lindrum, Davis and Newman have tied for the first place in the Empire Billiards Tournament with four wins and one loss each. They will play off for the Gold Cup in the new year. Newman was made the highest aggregate score for the cup with a total of 1,65,882.—Reuter's Special.

LABOURERS LOOT VEGETABLE STALLS

—:o:—

Three Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Three labourers are arrested in connection with the alleged looting of a number of stalls in Haftabazar in Budge-Budge. It is reported that in view of the reduction of prices of 'puris' and sweets in Calcutta from last week as a result of reduced prices of wheat, ghee, etc.) about 200 labourers demanded a reduction in the price of vegetables in the Bazar stall-holders paying no heed to the demand stalls were looted. A scuffle then ensued and a labourer received injuries. The police arrived and dispersed the mob.

A number of coolies made a similar attempt yesterday, but they were forestalled by the police. It can be noted in this connection that organised attempts have been made in the city to reduce prices of all foodstuffs.

C. P. EXCISE MINISTER

—:o:—

Legality Of Election Questioned

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 21.

Mr. Kunja Umrao has filed an application questioning the legality of the election of Mr. Jaiswal, M.L.C., Sohagpur, now Minister of the Excise Department. The application will be heard on the 23rd January before the Court of the District Sessions Judge, Hoshangabad.

Hartal is being observed here to-day on account of Bardoli Day.

SWADESHI DEMONSTRATION IN MADRAS

—:o:—

Volunteers Arrested And Kept In Custody

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

Four volunteers including a woman went along Godown Street appealing to people to boycott foreign cloth collecting small crowds. The police ordered them to disperse, but as the declined the volunteers were arrested who are now in custody. The Boycott Committee, Madras, has sent a letter to the President, Madras Piecegoods' Merchants' Association, appealing to dealers in foreign piecegoods not to sell foreign cloth. It is stated, if the Committee's request is not complied with, picketing will be resorted to.—A. P.

Sank Within Three Minutes Of Collision

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Hensinfors.—The owners of Oberon and Arctrus have received a message from the Captain of Arcturus, stating that Oberon sank within three minutes of the collision. Most of the passengers were asleep in their cabins and had no chance of escape owing to Oberon's heavy list to the starboards which was as much as eighty degrees. All lights went out immediately after the collision. The Captain immediately closed the water-tight bulkheads, but it is uncertain whether they functioned. Oberon was equipped with the most up-to-date life-saving equipment and was insured for £80,000.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

—:o:—

PLIGHT OF TRANSVAAL INDIANS

ADAMANT ATTITUDE OF DR. MALAN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 30.

It is now practically certain that the Union Government is not in a mood to respect the Capetown Agreement and withdraw the Asiatic Tenure Bill or even to respond to the suggestions for alterations in the Bill. Dr. Malan, the author of the Bill, has created such an unprecedented constitutional difficulty that he himself would not listen to any representations made in connection with the Bill on the ostensible pretext that the Bill was in the hands of the Select Committee which could only amend, annul or revise it.

OBSTINATE ATTITUDE.

This attitude was quite clear when the South African Indian Congress deputation waited upon Dr. Malan, the Minister of Interior. The political correspondents of the influencial journals in South Africa agree that Dr. Malan is not prepared to budge an inch and he will go on with it as soon as the next session of the Parliament begins. To analyse this strange mentality is not at all difficult for students of South African politics.

Dr. Malan was the chairman of the Select Committeee which drafted the Bill. The Select Committee consisted of nine members the majority of whom consisted of his supporters and even in the minority there were two South African Party members from Natal who were out and out hot-headed anti-Asiatics. There was no sense of fairplay or honesty from the start and the report of such a character was not altogether unexpected. What shocks us is the camouflaged generosity of Dr. Malan who works from behind and places responsibility on the Select Committee to suit his own evil purpose.

NOR PLAYING THE GAME.

India should at least note that under the veil of the Select Committee, the Hertzog Government does not want to play the game or respect the provisions of the Capetown Agreement. It has taken this course to show to India that it is not the Nationalists alone who want this, but there are all other political parties too, who want this Asiatic Bill to tighten the existing laws. This attitude was pre-conceived and adopted with a view to meet Indian Government opposition and evade pressure from the Agent-general in the Union. It is also quite possible that Sir Kurma Reddi, although a constitutional student, forgot to gauge the Government point of view and was bluced by the seemingly sympathetic phraseology of the minister during the negotiations of the appointment of the Select Committee. At that time it was understood that the Committee was sitting to remove the trading difficulties of the Indian community in the Transvaal.

It will be advisable when the representations are made by the Agent-general through instructions from Simla to ask plainly to the Union Government whether it is going to leave aside its policy of bluff and grant justice to the Indian cause in view of the Capeton Agreement. India should not agree henceforth to bogus commissions or even to Round Table Conferences if they are appointed to devise ways and means to reduce the Indian population or restrict the existing rights of the community.

INDIFFERENCE.

A perusal of the Simla message dated 23rd October in connection with Dr. Malan's speech and the Government's intentions regarding the said measure shows the utter ignorance of the plight under which the Indians in the Transvaal have been placed. It does not want to confirm the speech of Dr. Malan delivered at Vrihied because coincidentally Sir Kurma Reddi did not cable the news to his chief in India. The Minister of emigration and Education Sir Fazil Hussain. As a matter of fact, such views have not been expressed by Minister Malan for the first time. He interpreted the 'Agreement only a few weeks after at the Capetown Agreement was signed at Vereeniging that the aim of the Agreement was to reduce the Indian population to its irreducible minium. At this time the press and the responsible leaders were so much obsessed with Sastrism and its panegyrics of the Agreement and although the speech was published fairly well in the Indian press through my correspondence, no editorial notice was taken of it then to please Mr. Sastri.

Presently India is in turmoil and is involved in her own unprecedented struggle and it is apprehended that India would be again bluffed by the Union Government by gaining a few points in its favour to serve its purpose of gradually eliminating the Indians from the country. India must demand that no Indian rights should be sacrificed and that the promise should be taken that their status will be improved without undue delay.

SURVIVOR'S OF "OBERON"

Disaster That Was Sudden

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Copenhagen.—Scottish steamer "Hengest" has arrived with four more survivors of the "Oberon" disaster. They are members of the crew who jumped into the sea after the collision and happened to find an empty lifeboat which "Hengest" subsequently picked up. The total number of survivors is now forty.

(Later.)—Seventeen of Oberon's passengers, fourteen adults and three children, are missing including two Douglases and also Britishers, Vickers, Mrs. Williams and her child and Mrs. Ernest Martin.

The four seamen who have survived state that the collision occurred at 9-30 p.m. Oberon was holed amid-ships. The Captain immediately ordered the boats to be lowered and lifebelts issued, but everything happened so quickly that only two out of the eight lifeboats were unfastened before the ship sank. Nobody got into the boats from the ship itself.—Reuter.

Desperate Bid For Life

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 20.

As Oberon sank, Captain Erik Hjelt jumped into sea with his wife and little child. The wife was drowned. Hjelt managed to swim with the child until he was picked up by Arcturus, but the child was found dead of cold. The Danish ship Garm picked up two of the missing women members of the crew and transferred them to Arcturus.—Reuter.

DECLARE GOVT. POLICY

—:o:—

Way To Decide Communal Question.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Apropos the Hindu-Muslim difficulties the "Sunday Times" suggests that probably neither side cares to yield anything until it knows the British attitude towards the major question of Central Government. The journal says that if and when the Hindus and Moslems know that they can get what they want in this regard, they may agree to settle their differences. Therefore the sooner the Government can declare its hand the better for the success of the Conference. The "Sunday Times" adds that whatever the final outcome of the Conference, the Viceroy's task will be one of the most difficult in history and the Government is to be congratulated on the choice of Lord Willingdon.

THE CHOICE.

The "Observer" says that if daring experiments were excluded, the Prime Minister could not have made a better nomination. "We congratulate him and the man he has chosen to face the critical task at the historic opportunity."—Reuter's Special.

Karachi.—The inward air mail is expected on Sunday (December 20.).—A. P.

Madras.—Mr. Cassels and other members of the Banking Enquiry Committee left for Calcutta on Friday night.—A. P.

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